The New-York Times.

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PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Rapid Advance of the Prussian Armies on Paris.

Determination of the French to Continue the Struggle to the End.

"France Yields Not One Foot of Soil; Not a Stone of a Fortress."

The Plan of the Prussian Advance.

Report that the Garrison at Metz is Starving.

PARIS.

Support for the Republic Expected from this Country—The Prussian Advance on the Capital—Plan of the Attack—The Crown Jewels.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The new Republican Government seems to count much on the moral and material support of the United States as their old ally. Its organs, particularly *L'Electeur Libre*, this morning, calls on M. JULES FAVRE to address himself directly for aid to the Government at Washington.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Gen. VINOY's corps is fast pushing into Paris. The Prussians are advancing by forced marches. The plan of the Republican Government is to leave the Departments free to organize their own defense, which plan is universally approved.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK ON PARIS.

The Prussian plan of attack on Paris, I have reason to believe, is this: An advance by Meluns and Fontainbleau to Versailles, while the army now advancing from Laon, pushes on to Saint Denis. This latter force will make an attack on Montmartre, but the main attack will be on the other side. The enemy occupying Versailles and advancing by the road to Meudon, and thence by Park d'Issay to the heights of Clamart, will throw up earthworks and plant batteries against Fort d'Issay, and open fire on Vangirard.

THE CROWN DIAMONDS.

The statement that the Empress carried off the crown diamonds is refuted by the Government organs. R.

Unity of the People—Satisfaction With the Freedom of the Press—Gathering of Troops—Paris Fully Prepared for the Struggle.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—There seems to be but one patriotic sentiment among the people—the defense of the nation. Organization is quietly proceeding. The *Moniteur* says orders have been given to barricade the streets to render any assault of the enemy more difficult. People are quitting the city with the utmost haste, now that the Prussians have approached so near. The city is very quiet. Singing in the streets has entirely stopped, and as the enemy draws near the people evince a quiet but firm determination to fight. There is great rejoicing at the practical removal of the rigid Press censorship. War news and details are now published without hindrance.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

Gen. VINOY, with his entire force, arrived at Paris by railroad at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His division consisted of eleven trains of cavalry, thirteen trains of artillery, and fourteen trains of infantry. The rolling stock of the Northern and other railroads will be dispatched immediately to the eastward to bring back other troops. Trains are arriving hourly with artillery, cavalry and infantry from the front.

DESTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.

The French engineers are destroying the tunnels on the railroad lines running east out of Paris.

Soldiers' Camps in the City—Crowds About the Strasbourg Statue—The Prussians to be "Severe with Paris."

PARIS, Sept. 7—Evening.—The avenues of the Grande Armée and De Imperatrice and Bois de Boulogne are all a vast camp filled with soldiers. In certain parts of the city the pavements are to be taken up to lessen the effects of bombs.

A PARIS STREET SCENE.

On the Place de la Concorde, where is located a statue of the City of Strasbourg, day and night crowds congregate in honor of a place so tried, and decorate the statue with flowers and immortelles. Torches at night illuminate the scene.

THE GARDES MOBILE.

It is intended to lodge 100,000 Gardes Mobile from the provinces in large apartments which are vacant, because of the rapacity of landlords and high prices....Several millions of cartridges were received here yesterday from Havre.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S PRISONERS.

M. CLARETIE, correspondent with the army, of the *Rappel*, was a prisoner, but the Prince Royal released him, saying, "When you reach Paris you will find a Republic. We will be very severe with Paris."....The journals notice an order of the King of Prussia to his troops to take with them all able-bodied men in the Departments they pass through.... Gen. CLUSERET is here, and proposes to form a corps of sharp-shooters....A large force of cavalry, which managed to escape from Sedan, reached Paris this morning....Two hundred and eighty-three persons have been liberated, who were political prisoners here. The rioters of the Boulevard de la Villette, sentenced to death and imprisonment, have also been released....The Government of the National Defense decrees that the Fortress of Toul merits well of the nation for her heroic defense, which still continues.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Last night, as it was understood a meeting of the members of the majority of the Corps Legislatif was to take place at the dwelling of Deputy JOHNSON, an officer, by command of M. KERATRY, courteously demanded a promise, on honor of the Deputies, that no opposition would be attempted to the efforts of the Government. The promise was given, and the officer retired....It is reported that CERNUSHI will be appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE ARMY.

The officers in the Garde Mobile are resigning. ....The corps of Gen. VINOY, which arrived yesterday, is mutinous. They say the forced march was useless, in view of the treason at Sedan.

Declaration of Jules Favre—France will not Yield "One Foot of Soil; not a Stone of a Fortress."

PARIS, Sept. 7.—A circular has just been issued by JULES FAVRE, of which the following is the substance: "The policy of France is peace, leaving Germany the master of her own destinies. The King of Prussia had said that he made war against the dynasty and not against France; but the dynasty is gone and France is free, yet is this impious war continued. Will the King face this responsibility before the world and before history? France yields not one foot of soil; not a stone of a fortress. A shameless peace means the extermination of our cause and that of Europe. We are undismayed. The army is resolute and provided. Three hundred thousand combatants can hold Paris to the last. They can hold the city for three months and conquer. If crushed, France will arise and avenge it. Let Europe know that the Ministry have no other aim or ambition than peace; but war proving inevitable, we will continue the struggle, confident of the triumph of justice."

THE KING AND THE EMPEROR.

A Singular Report in a Paris Paper—The King Brutal and Anxious to have the Emperor Shot.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The *Journal le Soir* this evening gives a singular account of the interview between King WILLIAM and the Emperor NAPOLEON. The King behaved like a brute, and from the description of the meeting must have been drunk. The *Journal le Soir* states that but for the intervention of the Crown Prince and BISMARCK, the King would have had the Emperor shot.

THE ADVANCE ON PARIS.

Rapid Progress of the Prussians—Heads of the Advancing Column Halting at Laon and Epernay.

PARIS, Sept. 7—A. M.—The army continues to retire before the Prussian advances. It was reported this morning that the Prussian advance was near Soissons, marching rapidly toward Paris, and this report is now confirmed. [Soissons is situated on the left bank of the Aisne, in the Department taking its name from that river, and is eighteen miles south-west of Laon. It is a fortified town, boasting of an ancient castle, of two ruined abbeys, of large manufactories of fine tapestry, linen, hosiery, earthenware and leather. In the suburbs is to be viewed the Abbey of St. Medard, which CLOTHAIRE I. founded in 557, and in which LOUIS LE DEBONNAIRE was confined by his sons. In the sixth century it was the capital of CLOVIS, and it gave its name to the kingdom of his fourth son. Its name is derived from that of the Suessiones, whose chief place it was in the time of the CÆSARS. Soissons has sustained many sieges, and was last beleaguered by the Allies in 1814. The Council which condemned the doctrines of ABELARD was assembled there in 1122.]

HALT AT LAON AND EPERNAY.

Another report says that the heads of the Prussian column halt apparently at Laon and Epernay. [Laon, capital of the Department of the Aisne, is situated on an isolated hill, seventy-four miles north-east from Paris. Numerous vineyards are in the vicinity, walls and ramparts about four miles in circumference encircle it, and a curious leaning tower is among its antiquities. Under early French Kings, it was held a place of importance. It was taken by the Duke of BURGUNDY in 1411, by the English in 1419, once more by the French in 1429, and by HENRY IV. in 1594. On March 8-10, in 1814, the Allies defeated NAPOLEON there, in a series of engagements notable rather for their consequence than for their moment. Epernay is in the Department of the Marne, near the left bank of the river, and nineteen miles west north-west of Chalons. It was formerly fortified. Now the place is used as an *entrepot* for Champagne wines, which are kept bottled in vaults excavated in the sandstone on which the town is built.]

PARIS, Sept. 7—P. M.—No Prussians have reached Laon, as was reported.

THE SURRENDER AT SEDAN.

Gen. Wimpffen's Address to His Soldiers—Why He Surrendered—Woful Condition of the French Troops.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The following is the address of Gen. WIMPFFEN to the soldiers, dated Sedan, Sept. 3:

SOLDIERS: On Thursday you fought against a force greatly superior in numbers from daybreak until dark. You resisted the enemy with the utmost bravery; when you had fired your last cartridge, were worn out with fighting and not being able to respond to the call of your Generals and officers to attempt to rejoin Marshal BAZAINE by the road to Montmédy, you were forced to retreat on Sedan. In this desperate effort but 2,000 men could be got together, and your General deemed the attempt utterly hopeless and impracticable. Your General found with deep regret, when the army was reunited within the walls of the town, that it had supplies neither of food nor ammunition; could neither leave the place nor defend it, means of existence being alike wanting for the population. I was therefore reduced to the sad alternative of treating with the enemy. I sent, yesterday, to the Prussian head-quarters, with full powers from the Emperor, but could not at first bring myself to accept the conditions imposed by the enemy. This morning, however, menaced by a bombardment to which we could not reply, I decided to make a fresh attempt to get honorable terms. I have obtained conditions by which we are saved much of the possible annoying and insulting formalities which the usages of war generally impose. Under the circumstances in which we find ourselves, it only remains for us, officers and soldiers, to accept with resignation the consequences of this surrender. We have at least the consolation of knowing a useless massacre has been avoided, and we yielded only under circumstances against which no army could fight, namely, want of food and ammunition. Now, soldiers, in conclusion let me say that you are still able to render brilliant services to your country, without being needlessly slaughtered.

(Signed) DE WIMPFFEN,
General Commanding-in-Chief.

THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

A Possible Congress of the Great Powers—Austria and the Neutral League—No Effort for Mediation.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The Russian Government is about to propose a Congress of the Great Powers. Prussia will certainly decline.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—The St. Petersburg *Journal* says: "The Czar shares every effort to localize and abridge the war, but ineffectually, as Prussia repels any intervention at all restraining its freedom of action."

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—It is asserted that the accession of Austria to the Neutral League is qualified by the condition that mediation is prohibited.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 7—3 P. M.—The neutral Powers are yet unadvised of any efforts for mediation, notwithstanding the report that England had made entreaties to that effect.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Savoy and Nice will insist on restoration to Italy.

Result of the Lectures of the London Times to the Government—England to Endeavor to Stop the War.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The *Times*, today, has several bitter articles on the absence and apathy of the Queen and Princes, "who are deer-stalking," it says, while Europe is shaken to its foundation. "The Ministry with their herculean efforts have succeeded in restraining Greece from hurling her vast energies into the contest. This summarizes the conduct of England at the supreme crisis of Europe."

LONDON, Sept. 7—Evening.—The sharp animadversions in the *Times* have had the effect to bring the members of the Cabinet back to London, and there is reason to believe that England will soon take action to stop the war.

THE REPUBLIC.

Joy of the People—Effect of the Proclamation on Rome—Advice from London.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Every French town yet heard from accepts the Republic joyfully.... *Le Gaulois* says the representatives of the foreign Powers all received instructions from their Governments, even before the receipt of the circular of JULES FAVRE, which was handed them last night, to ratify what they considered great measures necessary to the equilibrium of Europe and the integrity of French territory. JULES FAVRE is awaiting a response to his telegram recently sent to the United States Government. It is thought the reply will have a great effect throughout the country.

ROME, Sept. 7.—The proclamation of the French Republic causes a most profound sensation here. The arrests made by the authorities which were numerous before this event, have now become innumerable. Hundreds have been imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The *Times* says if France refuses to treat, the Republic will perish because Frenchmen are more jealous of military glory than of right and justice of others.

Effect of a Continuation of the War on Securities—The Republic Advised to Seek Peace and the Leisure to Constitute Itself.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The *Times* today, in its City article, commenting on the prostration of business, and the unsteadiness in the market for securities, says the price of Federal bonds depends on the success of the Prussians, which, it seems, is now assured. The writer hopes the French Republic will not persist in a vain struggle, but seek peace and the leisure to constitute itself.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Orleans Princes to be Arrested on Their Arrival in Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The report that the ORLEANS Princes are on their way to Paris is confirmed. It is rumored that the Republican Ministry are determined to arrest them on their arrival. According to the *Daily News* there is a hegira of French refugees, Red and parti-colored, from London.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* noticed, before the late events, a rigorous soldiership in the German camp, and an utter dissoluteness, impatience, fatigue, and absence of all interest or ambition at Paris.

LOUIS BLANC.

It is rumored that LOUIS BLANC will return to England as Ambassador of France.

The Remnants of McMahon's Army—The Garrison of Metz Starving—Cessation of the Bombardment of Montmedy.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Twelve hundred of MCMAHON's army are reported at *Mézières*. Twenty thousand are reported between Vouziers and Le Chêne Populeux....A correspondent of the *Guardian*, at Luxembourg, writes that the garrison of Metz is starving, and beef there is $2 a pound.... The bombardment of Montmédy ceased yesterday. It is believed that the besieging force of Prussians has been withdrawn....It is denied that the Mulhouse National Guard has successfully resisted the Germans, who were seeking to pass the Rhine at that point....Nearly all the wounded who were collected at Sedan, have been sent, under the capitulation, to the neighboring towns and farms. The German States, at the demand of Prussia, undertake to provide for 80,000 French prisoners, at the rate of one to every 500 of the population.

Great Events Promised—King William Summoned to Berlin—The Ex-Empress Near Brussels.

BERLIN, Sept. 7—Evening.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says great events may be expected, whose consequences will be of the highest moment. The revolution at Paris renders mediation nugatory. DELLBRUCK, President of the Federal Chancery, has summoned the King of Prussia to Berlin.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 7.—The *Independance Belge* says the Empress EUGENIE is a guest of the HOOGVEAN family, at the Chateau of Meysse, near Brussels.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Some objects which the Empress left in the Tuileries in the haste of departure have been forwarded to her.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—Gen. FLEURY, who has recently been acting here as the Ambassador of France, has resigned. He instantly left the country.

Reported Demands of the King From France.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—One of today's papers says the King of Prussia has already announced here that he will require the leading capitalists to guarantee the sum of three thousand millions of francs. Among the names cited are the Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS, ROULAND, GALLIERA, and other bankers, and the Presidents of the great railway and other companies of France.

Enthusiastic Meetings of Germans in Different Sections—Aid for the Wounded.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans was held here this evening for the purpose of expressing sympathy with, and raising means for the relief of, the wounded Prussian soldiers. Speeches were made by Prof. FISCHER, of New-Brunswick, and Col. WUCSHEL, of New-York. A committee to raise funds was appointed.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 7.—A mass-meeting, attended by nearly the entire male German population of the city, was held, last night, to express sympathy with the Germans in the war, and to adopt means of collecting and forwarding money for the support of the widows and orphans. Two thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot.

HARTFORD, Sept. 7.—The Germans of this city celebrated the Prussian victories this evening by a meeting at Allyn Hall, at which J. SCHWARTS presided. Addresses were delivered by Dr. PELL, Gen. J. R. HAWLEY, and GEORGE T. WRIGHT. The German songs "What is the German Fatherland?" "The Watch on the Rhine," and others were sung, and ALBERT SMITH read an original poem.

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE TO PARIS.

The Progress of the Invaders—The Coming Siege.

The programme traced by the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Prussian staff is being followed to the letter. The Prussian advance along the valley of the Aisne, and the consequent selection of Soissons as the point of departure for Paris, means, as indicated by our special correspondent, and as previously quoted from the Prussian officer, that the brunt of the attack will fall upon the north and north-east sections of the works of Paris. The three forts known respectively as the *Double Couronne du Nord*, the *Fort de la Briche*, and the *Fort de l'Est*, which cover St. Denis and the approach to the heights of Montmartre, will in common with the Fort of Aubervilliers, situated at the north-east angle of the fortifications, doubtless sustain the first assault of the Prussian artillery. At St. Denis three great roads converge, and here the armies which are advancing from Soissons on the Aisne, and Epernay on the Marne, may reunite their forces. While the reported mining of the heights of Montmartre shows that an attack is expected from the north, the plan of making a series of assaults on other sides will unquestionably be followed. As a military correspondent lately showed in these columns, a heavy bombardment from the direction of Versailles and the Fort d'Issy would be likely to prove highly destructive, and as our special indicates, this point also is said to be designated for attack. In another three days the cordon of fate will be drawn around the doomed city, and failing mediation or terms of peace the terrible drama will commence of the siege of a city containing 2,000,000 of human beings.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—Mrs. MARY CLARK, residing in Cross-street, thoughtlessly left a coal-oil can on the stove last evening, when she built the fire. After a little time she endeavored to remove it, but gas had generated by the heated stove, and the contents exploded, so burning Mrs. CLARK that she has since [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, SEPT. 8—4 A. M.

DEFENSE OF PARIS.

Proclamation of Gen. Trochu to the People—Organization of the Defenses of the Surrounding Departments.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Gen. TROCHU has issued a proclamation. He says: "The enemy is approaching; the defense of the Capital is assured. The moment has arrived to organize the defense of the surrounding departments. Orders have been given to the Prefects of the Seine, the Seine and Oise, and the Seine and Marne to unite the defenders of the country, who will be supported by troops from Paris and by large numbers of cavalry gathered in the environs. The commanders of these forces will receive their orders from the Governor of Paris. Each citizen will be inspired by duty to his country. The Government counts on the patriotism of all. (Signed,) TROCHU,
Governor of Paris.

The *Journal Officiel* contains a decree providing that all justice and civil business be administered in the name of the French people. JULES FERRY has been appointed Administrator of the Department of the Seine.

Organization of the Government—McMahon Again Reported Dead—A Mission to King William.

PARIS, Sept. 7—Evening.—The Government has appointed M. DORIAN Minister of Public Works; Rear-Admiral DOMPIERRE D'HORNY Minister of the Marine, *ad interim*; M. DUPUY DE SOME and Gen. TRIHAULT members of the Committee of Defense.

The Government decrees that the City of Paris be authorized to use 5,000,000 francs for works of defense and hospital service.

The *Journal Officiel* denies that orders have been given for the erection of barricades.

All the journals announce positively that Marshal MCMAHON is dead.

It is rumored that ETIENNE ARAGO and M. THIERS have gone on a mission to the King of Prussia.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The French National Subscription.

The French subscription in aid of the wounded soldiers of France is vigorously continued, not only in this City, but in different parts of the United States. M. LASALLE, of this City, has received another contribution from Mobile, Ala., transmitted by M. D. A. PORTEVIN, in a check for $342. This gentleman writes that the French population in the South has been ruined by the war of secession, else their contributions would be more numerous.

The French Subscription Committee has published its fifth official subscription list, amounting to the sum of $3,671 55, making a total of $19,700 20 raised by the Committee. To this last fifth installment, $346 were contributed by the French of Mobile, $160 by the French at Erie, Penn., $1,300 by the French of Louisville, $575 by the French of Philadelphia. Adding $1,000, which have been transmitted directly to Paris by Mr. CLARENCE BROWN, of the banking firm of BROWN BROTHERS, and 5,000 francs forwarded by Mr. B. HUTTON, of the firm of BENKARD & HUTTON, the French subscription at this City has reached the sum of $22,000.

A committee of French ladies of this City are preparing to give a concert in aid of the fund, which will come off at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, the 20th inst. The Committee is composed of Mesdames L. Delmonico, Presidentess; Boeck-Rittard, Alger, Sorel, Alker, Mourraille, J. Picard, Miles, Coutan, Longlais, Allen, Beruard, Aubert and Regus.

The following artists have volunteered to assist: Mesdames GAZZANIGA, VIARDI, MARTI and GUSMAN, and Messrs. LEFRANC, ALBITES, PETRILLI, GUSMAN, BAITRAGO, GRAND and GIORZA. The programme for this entertainment, which, no doubt, will be a very select affair, will be made public in a few days.

The French at Newark have formed a Subscription Committee, composed of the following gentlemen, who each are provided with a subscription list: Messrs. Martin Cabot, Bott, Gebert, Ledos, Talanne, Dackney, Meyer, V. Arbogast, Borshneck, Heckendorn and Dress.

The German War Fund Collections.

The collections among the numerous members of the Liederkranz Society in aid of the German fund for the relief of the wounded and the families of the killed are vigorously continued, and Mr. A. KLAMROTH, the authorized agent of the Society, has been enabled to pay over another installment of $1,000 to the Treasurer of the General German Patriotic Aid Society, being the third installment. The whole amount subscribed by the members of the Liederkranz is $9,816, and Mr. KLAMROTH will soon be enabled to pay into the general treasury another $1,000 installment. The contributions of the Liederkranz are very liberal, when it is considered that the majority of its members have also been subscribing to the general fund, independently of the Liederkranz subscriptions.

The Fourth Ward Germans, yesterday, transmitted $900 to Consul-General JOHANNES ROESING, in addition to $554, which have been previously transmitted.

Circular From the New Democracy of America to the Working Men of Europe.

The following circular was yesterday sent to Europe by the New Democracy of America:

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE NEW DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA,
NO. 35 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1870.

To the Republicans of France and International Working Men of Europe, Greeting:

BROTHERS: We salute you on the prospect of returning peace, (although at an appalling loss of life,) on the vast political and social victory you are about to reap. We conjure you that to your watchword of labor and peace to add "the inalienable right of every person to sufficient land for a homestead. Also, to have a living voice in the consummation or rejection of every legislative enactment known as the 'Referendum.'" With these your personal liberty and sovereignty are held in your own sacred keeping, and without these the mere possession of the ballot is a cheat and a fraud, as fully proved in this nation, State and City Legislatures; being a mere power to change one set of irresponsible legislative tyrants for another.

We hope and believe that the end of the Napoleonic dynasty will be signalized as the dawn of republics, fraternization and self-government of the peoples of Europe and America.

LEANDER THOMPSON, President,
J. WEST NEVANS, Corresponding Sec'ry,
J. B. DAVIS, Treasurer,
Officers of Ex Council.

The French Subscription Committee.

A well-attended meeting of the French Committee was held, last evening, at No. 21 West Houston-street, Mr. GERDY presiding, and Mr. JOS. STRAUSS acting as Secretary. The sum of $470 60 was collected, increasing the French subscription fund to $[illegible]. A resolution was passed calling a general public meeting of the French in this City, for the purpose of devising new means to raise additional funds, and a committee was appointed to procure a hall, and to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting.

A number of Germans, natives of Frankfort on the Main, are moving to form a special association in aid of the wounded and the victims of the war. A committee of organization has been appointed, composed of Messrs. [illegible]. A preliminary meeting was held at No. 319 Bowery, when a temporary organization was effected.

At the Casino, in Houston-street, a meeting of German Radical working men was held last evening, with a view of forming a Socialistic Democratic organization, whose object shall be the propagation of Socialistic and Democratic principles. There was a fair attendance, and a temporary organization was effected by appointing Mr. [illegible] as Chairman. The Committee of Organization submitted a draft of a constitution, which was discussed at some length.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that "from the Nineteenth Congressional District there comes good news. Every day the strength and loyal sentiment of the party is concentrating on Judge SCOFIELD, whose excellent record in Congress fairly compelled his renomination. The very idea of factious opposition to the regular nominee, which our enemies and those of the county once threatened, is now given up, and it is conceded that the only hope of the Democracy will be in nominating some purchasable Republican, or, what is the same thing, making no nomination, and letting the purchase nominate himself."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON.

A Home Government Wanted—Notes in Gold Banks Not Receivable for Duties—Revenue Frauds—The McGarrahan Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—If JULES FAVRE is waiting for an answer to his dispatch, asking a recognition of the Republic of France, as the cable represents, he better be informed that there is no Government of the United States in Washington at present, and he should address his dispatch to the care of somebody who knows where the Government is. It has not been heard from in this region for a month or more.

NOTES OF GOLD BANKS.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a letter from a New-York broker, states that no law authorizes the receiving of the notes of the new gold banks in payment of duties on imports; that the Department cannot use them for the payment of coin interest, and that they can be received and paid out by the Department only in the same manner as other national bank currency.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

The acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that notwithstanding the severity of the penalties, he has abundance of evidence that the greater proportion of the frauds in manufactured tobacco, at the present time, are committed through the second use of stamps and stamped packages, or the stamped parts of them. Revenue officers are therefore being instructed to pay the strictest attention to the enforcement of the orders requiring the absolute destruction of packages and stamps which have been once used as soon as they are emptied.

PATENT EXTENSION.

The Commissioner of Patents heard arguments today in a very important application for an extension of a patent for a mode of making steel. Mr. HARDING, of Philadelphia, appeared for Messrs. JOHN F. TRINSLOW, JOHN A. GRISWOLD and D. J. MORRELL, the interested parties, who ask the extension as assignees of ROBERT MUSHET, of Colesford, England. The Commissioner reserved his decision.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

The noted McGarrahan case got a settler today from Judge WYLIE, who, on motion of NATHANIEL WILSON, Esq., set aside the order recently granted restraining the attorneys of the New-Idria Company from applying for a patent for the Panoche Grande tract, on the ground that the Company has not been brought in, or found within, the jurisdiction of the Court.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN ADAMS.

Intelligence has been received here of the death in the White Mountains, on the 31st ult., of Mrs. JOHN ADAMS, of this city, a daughter-in-law of President JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and a lady who was in former years well known in Washington society. She was about sixty years of age.

TARIFF AT MEXICAN PORTS.

The Treasury Department is informed that heretofore goods have been admitted to entry at Presidio, Del Norte and other points on the Mexican frontier by that Government, at about one-third the regular tariff rates; but that hereafter, and without further notice, all goods imported there must pay the full tariff of duties.

RAILROADS.

Union of the Hartford and New-Haven and the New-York and New-Haven Lines—Election of the Southern Central—Discontinuance of Special Saratoga Trains.

HARTFORD, Sept. 7.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad voted today, unanimously approving a contract with the New-York and New-Haven Road for a perpetual union of property of interest, but not a consolidation of the stock, under a statute of this State. The contract was also approved by a meeting of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad stockholders, at a meeting in New-Haven today. The contract unites the two roads under one Board of management, composed of five directors from each. The earnings of both roads go into a common fund, from which the expenses are to be paid, and the net earnings are to be divided in the proportion of forty-three per cent. to the Hartford and New-Haven Road, and fifty-seven per cent. to the New-York and New-Haven.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—At the annual election of Directors of the Southern Central Railroad Company, held this day, the old Board was unanimously re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the new Board, JOHN H. CHEDELL was elected President; JOHN J. TAYLOR, Vice-President; WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer, and HOMER W. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—After this week the special trains to Saratoga, via the Hudson River Railroad, will be discontinued.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 7.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, held in this city today, it was voted to accept an amendment to the charter of the Company passed by the Connecticut Legislature, relative to bridges over the Housatonic River and Norwalk Harbor....The stockholders of the Shore Line Railroad Company, at a meeting held here today, also voted to accept the action of the directors of that road, in regard to leasing the road to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—At 7 o'clock this evening a coal train ran into another train standing on the track, pushing it into another, damaging both engines and the cars seriously. No lives were lost. The New-York express was delayed four hours. No other first-class trains were delayed.

FIRES.

Destruction of Ice-Houses at Catskill—A Dry-Goods Store in Ohio Burned—Loss of a Valuable School-House in Massachusetts.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A fire broke out at Catskill Point, this afternoon, about 1 o'clock, in the ice-houses of the New-York Ice Company. The entire building, comprising five or six different houses under the same roof, was destroyed, together with the building containing the steam-engine used for hoisting purposes. The buildings were empty, the company not having filled them last season.

VERMILION, Ohio, Sept. 7.—This morning the dry-goods store of GAYLORD & MERRILL, the grocery-store of T. M. KING, and the Masonic Lodge, were entirely consumed by fire. Messrs. GAYLORD & MERRILL's loss is $30,000; insured for $18,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—A fire in Plymouth, N. H., yesterday, destroyed the dwellings and outbuildings of HENRY W. BLAIR. The loss is $11,000; insured for $6,000....A new school-house just completed in Braintree, at a cost of $25,000, was destroyed by fire today.

Yacht-Race in Canada.

TORONTO, Canada, Sept. 7.—Six yachts started from here for Niagara, at 9½ o'clock this morning, for the Prince of Wales Cup. The *Gorilla* rounded the Niagara buoy at 3:25 P. M., and the *Ida* at 3:28 P. M.

Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 7.—The number in attendance at the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, today, was much larger than yesterday, and the proceedings were of an interesting nature, including discussions, devotional exercises, &c. To-night, open-air meetings were held in Market-street, about the city pole. This evening, also, the Congregational Church was filled with ladies and gentlemen to listen to the proceedings of the Convention. Among the speakers were Messrs. Cephas Brainerd, William E. Dodge, Jr., and Rev. John E. Cookman, of New-York, and Rev. George A. Hall, of Washington, D. C. To-morrow is the last day.

NEW-ENGLAND.

Endowment of a Female Seminary—The Liquor Question in Massachusetts—Death of a Wealthy Citizen—Robbery in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The will of the late JOHN SIMMONS bequeaths a half a million of dollars to establish a "Simmons Female Seminary" for cultivation in the departments of education customary to the sex....Among the cities and towns voting, yesterday, in favor of licensing the sale of ale and lager-beer were Cambridge, Lowell, Worcester, Lawrence and Taunton. The majority of the small towns voted in favor of prohibition, as did also New-Bedford ....PETER PARKER, one of the wealthiest citizens of Boston, died today....THOMAS BANKS was arraigned in the Municipal Court today, charged with the murder of THOMAS RADIGAN, in July, 1869, and fully committed for trial.... Messrs. FAYE & GLEASON's jewelry store, No. 195 Washington-street, was robbed last night of goods valued at $15,000. A boy named STANTON, employed in the store, is missing, and is suspected of the robbery.

Convention of Universalists of Connecticut—Reports and Addresses.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—The State Convention of Universalists met in this city today. Twelve churches were represented. The Treasurer's report showed that during the year the Universalists of the State have contributed $20,000 to the Mission, and $5,000 to the Murray or Centenary Fund. In the afternoon a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. STEER, and in the evening Rev. J. SMITH DODGE, Jr., of Stamford preached the "occasional discourse."

The Fair at Manchester, N. H.—Horse Racing Yesterday.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 7.—The attendance at the Fair, today, was much larger than yesterday. The first race was for horses that have never beaten 2:50; $175 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third horse. The first purse was won by E. MCKENNY's *Maine Girl*, of Biddeford; second by JAMES M. WOODWARD's *Micawber*, of Framingham, and the third by J. H. LOCKE's *Jerry Locke*, of Hillsborro Bridge. Time—2:39, 2:40½, 2:44. The second race was for horses that never beat 2:33, purse $425—$300 to first horse, $75 to second and $50 to third. The race was won by DANIEL BIGLEY's *Fanny*, of Boston, first; WM. B. SMITH's *Johnny Reb*, of Hartford, second; and ISAAC COPP's *Lilie*, of Boston, third. Time—2:36¾, 2:36¾, 2:35¾. The third race for double teams, $100 to first, $50 to second horse, was not concluded. WM. B. SMITH's *Thomas Jefferson* and *Fred Tyler*, of Hartford, and H. A. HALL's *Rose* and *Lady Walton*, of Boston, each won a heat. Time—2:51, 2:51, 2:51, 2:56, the second being a dead heat. This race is to be continued to-morrow. The attendance today was about 15,000.

Meeting of the National Rifle Club—Election of Officers and Award of a Medal.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, Sept. 7.—At the annual meeting of the National Rifle Club, held here today, JOHN WILLIAMSON, of New-York, was re-elected President; D. A. BROWN, of Boston, Secretary, and A. HAVEN, of Boston, Treasurer. The gold medal for the best average shooting was won by W. W. WETMORE, of this city. The Club has leased the grounds here for ten years. ....The Edwards Reunion at Stockbridge adjourned today after numerous informal speeches. It was voted to erect a monument to JONATHAN EDWARDS, at Stockbridge, at a cost of $8,000.

Committal of a Murderer in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 7.—The examination of STEVENS, the Franklin murderer, was concluded today. STEVENS was brought to this city this afternoon and committed to jail in default of sufficient bail.

Affairs in Venezuela—The Prospects of Blanco Improving.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—Advices from Venezuela to July 24 have been received. The situation of BLANCO was favorable. The Monagas steamer *Federacion* and two schooners had joined BLANCO. The entire Republic, except Maracaibo, acknowledged BLANCO as President, and peace was expected soon. The difficulty with the Dutch Government had been partly arranged. The steamer *Honfleur* and schooner *Juan* had been released and had gone to Curaçoa. Two Dutch men-of-war were anchored off Laguayra.

West Indian Affairs—Reverses and Suffering Among the Insurgents of Cuba—Destruction of Commerce—San Domingo.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—Col. ACOSTA reports the killing of forty insurgents in the Caunao region. Gen. CARO is reported to have surrendered in form. There is much hunger and misery among the insurgents....Commerce in the West Indies is paralyzed on account of the European war.... Advices from San Domingo to Aug. 20, received here, state that the position of President BAEZ was critical. HUNGRIA, the Minister of War, had resigned.

Base-Ball—Victory of the White Stockings Over the Red Stockings.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—The White Stockings, of Chicago, defeated the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, today, by a score of 10 to 6, as follows:

White Stockings..........[illegible]—10
Red Stockings..........[illegible]—6

GEORGE WRIGHT, of the Red Stockings, was unable, from his injuries, to play, and a substitute was necessary. The spectators numbered about 8,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The victory of the Chicago White Stockings over the Cincinnati Red Stockings, in that city today, was received here with the warmest expressions of delight, the more so, as no one anticipated it.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ROUND LAKE, Sept. 7.—The Fourth Troy Conference Camp-meeting at Round Lake commenced Sept. 5. The attendance was much larger than last year. A large number of persons arrived to-day. Dr. WENTWORTH preached this morning. Rev. B. J. IVES, of Auburn, is expected to-morrow.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Hudson River Editorial Association will meet in Newburg on Tuesday, Sept. 21, at noon, at the United States Hotel.

QUEBEC, Sept. 7.—Sir EDWARD THORNTON leaves here today for Washington....The Gaspe fishermen this season made immense hauls of cod. The lowest sum made per man is said to be $450. The result is attributable to the enforcement of the Canadian Fishery law.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—The charges of impeachment against the State Treasurer, ANGIER, were dismissed today by a vote of 15 for dismissal to 7 against.

PLYMOUTH, Conn., Sept. 7.—A soldiers' monument was dedicated here today in connection with the reunion of the Second Regiment of Artillery, Connecticut Volunteers, which is now being held here.

The Air Line Railroad of Connecticut—Injunction on the Town of New-Haven.

An adjourned town meeting was to have been held in New-Haven on Tuesday for the purpose of voting upon the question of repealing the resolution by which the Air Line Railroad Company is prohibited from issuing over $1,500,000 of first mortgage bonds; but on Monday the Board of Selectmen were served with a copy of an injunction granted by Judge PHELPS, of the Superior Court, enjoining the town from holding the meeting, and it was therefore given up. It is understood that the grounds alleged for this proceeding are that the moderator of the late town meeting was not appointed by the full board of selectmen, the first selectman alone acting; and that the motion to adjourn and submit the question to a popular vote was declared pending a motion to indefinitely postpone. The papers of New-Haven express considerable indignation. The *Journal* says it is a game to prevent an open and fair vote, but it "will fail in the end, though it may cause serious and needless embarrassment to the railroad company." "The injunction," says the *Register*, "was granted without a hearing, and it greatly surprises many that Judge PHELPS should take such an extraordinary step." And the *Palladium* has this: "No case of the kind has ever occurred in Connecticut, nor even in New-England, it is believed. No hearing was had on the injunction. The time for a hearing on a motion to dissolve has not yet been fixed. The proceeding was like the bursting of a bomb-shell in the community, and denunciations against Judge PHELPS were numerous and violent." The petition for an injunction was brought by GEORGE HOTCHKISS, 2d, and J. B. SARGENT.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

Reunion of his Descendants at Stockbridge, Mass.—Addresses, Singing, &c.

A union of the numerous descendants of JONATHAN EDWARDS, the great theologian, took place at Stockbridge, Mass., on Tuesday. A large number of persons from different States were present. As requested in the circular addressed to the relatives, those present convened at 9 o'clock A. M. in the spacious church, where the reunion was to be celebrated. Besides the "Edwards clan," there were a large number of "outsiders," who had appeared to share in the literary exercises, so far as they could. Hon. JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE EDWARDS, of Marquette, Mich, a great-grandson of President EDWARDS, was called on to preside. He introduced Prof. WM. S. TYLER, D. D., of Amherst, Mass., who invoked the Divine blessing in an eloquent and appropriate prayer. The choir and all the congregation then sang an original ode, to the spirited tune "Lenox." The "ode" was written by E. W. B. CANNING, of Stockbridge. The following was the first stanza:

"Lost echoes of the past,
From out your caverns pour!
And like a trumpet blast,
Awake the soul once more!
The dust again shall joyful be,
And bow the knee like living men."

Rev. E. C. HOOKER, pastor of the Church of Stockbridge, then made a beautiful address of welcome.

After these preliminary exercises, Rev. Dr. THEODORE DWIGHT WOOLSEY, President of Yale College, delivered a very elaborate and scholarly address of nearly two hours' length, in which he gave many biographical and historical sketches of much interest. The choir and the congregation then sang an original hymn, composed by SARAH EDWARDS TYLER HENSHAW, of Ottawa, Ill.

The citizens of Stockbridge had procured a spacious tent belonging to the authorities of Yale College, and had pitched it on the church-yard green, and beneath its broad and swaying folds had prepared a rich collation. An invitation was extended to all present to proceed to the tent.

In the afternoon the "Clan" was again called to order, to listen to a biographical and historical address from Rev. Dr. TARBOX, of Newton, Mass., one from Rev. Dr. PARK, of Andover, one from Rev. Dr. JOHN TODD, of Pittsfield, and one from Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, of Williams College. These four addresses had especial reference to the career of Dr. EDWARDS from his early childhood, through his academical and collegiate courses, and through his period of labor at Northampton and at Stockbridge. Rev. Dr. S. IRÆNEUS PRIME, of the New-York *Observer*, followed the speakers mentioned, in an eloquent speech, in which he dwelt upon the character and influence of Dr EDWARDS outside of New-England.

The gathering was continued yesterday, on which occasion several interesting relics of the EDWARDS family were produced, including the original manuscript of a Latin oration penned by EDWARDS when he was a youth; also, a portrait of the only surviving grand-daughter, now residing at Binghamton, N. Y., aged about ninety years; also, a silver coffee-bowl, which was once the property of Dr. EDWARDS. At the collation the silver vessel was in great request among distinguished Professors. A very old Bible and several old books and numerous ancient manuscripts were placed on the table for examination.

About two hours were then appropriated to brief speeches from the older members of the clan. Rev. Dr. WOODBRIDGE, of Virginia, was first introduced. He adverted to several topics of interest, in which the character of Dr. EDWARDS as a tender and kind father was beautifully illustrated. Seven of his children were born on Sunday, and they all received the ordinance of baptism on the succeeding Sabbath after their birth. The President had ten sisters, who were each six feet in stature. Hence Rev. TIMOTHY EDWARDS was frequently said to have sixty feet of daughters.

WM. W. EDWARDS, of Brooklyn, spoke for ten minutes, after which a brief poem was read from the pen of Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARK, of Newbern, N. C., the title of which was the "Shadow of the Cross." The poem was recited by a youthful son of Mrs. CLARK, who is a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of New-York City. Hon. JOSEPH EDWARDS WOODBRIDGE, of Brooklyn, Long Island, then followed.

Hon. JONATHAN EDWARDS, of New-Haven, then stated briefly that the original portraits of Dr. EDWARDS and his wife were taken in Boston. The requisite amount of money to pay for them was sent by Rev. Dr. ERSKINE, of Scotland, to Dr. EDWARDS, when he and his wife proceeded *on horseback* to Boston, a distance of 150 miles, to sit in the studio of the great artist, SCHMEILER. The portraits were retained in Scotland many years, when Dr. ERSKINE, learning that there were no others like them, sent them to some of Dr. EDWARDS' friends. They are now owned by relatives in New-Haven.

At this juncture, the propriety of erecting a monument in memory of Dr. EDWARDS was briefly discussed, and a committee was designated to raise $8,000 for defraying the expenses of such a monument. A large proportion of the necessary funds was pledged at once, some volunteering a subscription of $800, and more if required. The monument is to be erected at Stockbridge, on the site of the old Indian church, where Dr. EDWARDS labored as a faithful missionary while at Stockbridge.

A somewhat lengthy poem was recited by Mr. TYLER, of Amherst, which was written by SARAH EDWARDS HENSHAW TYLER, of Ottawa, Ill.

After the interchange of a few remarks, it was decided to designate a suitable committee to prepare the minutes, speeches and addresses for the Press, as soon as practicable, and to issue the proceedings of the reunion in book form. Rev. E. C. HOOKER, Stockbridge, Mass., was designated as Secretary, to communicate any desired information touching the reunion and the publication of said book.

Several interesting letters were read, among which was one from Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Flushing, L. I., regretting his inability to be present. A vote of thanks was tendered to the citizens of Stockbridge for their generous hospitality and fraternal courtesy to their stranger guests, after which an elderly descendant, JONATHAN EDWARDS by name, of Forest City, Nebraska, offered an appropriate prayer. While seated in the tent, an artist took a sketch of the clan. At another time, all the descendants stood in a large semicircular group, with Rev. E. C. HOOKER, pastor of the church of Stockbridge, in front, near the middle. After the collation, Dr. FIELD, of the New-York *Evangelist*, made an eloquent and happy speech in behalf of the people of Stockbridge. Then a portion of a poem was read by one of the citizens.

After singing the familiar doxology, the joyful convocation exchanged their farewell greetings and dispersed to their several places of abode.

E. E. T.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

We print below interesting letters from the seat of war, the publication of which was unavoidably deferred by pressure of telegraphic news. The *Lafayette*, which left Havre Aug. 25 and Brest Aug. 27, completed, yesterday, the mails due at this office this week; and Capt. ROUSSEAU, in command of the French vessel, once more entitles himself to our thanks for liberal additions to our French files.

BELEAGURED PARIS.

Probability of a Siege—The Best Fighting Ground—English Inaccuracies—An Historical Fact—Expulsion of Inhabitants—Razing of the Bois—Fresh Troops—Receipt of Provisions—Trophies of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

At length the probability of a siege has been brought home to the Parisian mind. At the close of yesterday's debate in the Corps Legislatif, in some sharp words flung at the Minister of the Interior, M. GAMBETTA said that Paris would now do well to take warning that, in a few days, the enemy will be seen under its walls. Certain preparations and precautionary measures, also, which could not be concealed, have given the public to understand very clearly how the matter is regarded from an official point of view. The announcement has not had the least unfavorable effect. As the danger draws nearer the public pulse seems to grow calmer, and every good citizen feels that it is his duty to contribute in some way to the defense of the capital and of the country. There are none too ignorant to understand that the loss of Paris is the loss of France entire—the loss of honor, of pride, of all that which a Frenchman comprises in the noble word La Patrie. The enemy is now less than twenty leagues from the environs of this city, and is marching upon a line parallel with the French line of retreat. Within the past few days the rear guard of McMAHON's army has done terrible service, and, against heavy odds, the French soldiers have fought with a bravery and reckless daring which must become historical. For twelve times successively one regiment repeated the charge of Inkerman, coming out a tattered remnant, like the flag which it bore. Yet it was one corps fighting hopelessly against a large advancing army, the object being to gain time at almost any sacrifice. Never did soldiers struggle more gloriously than on the 21st, 22d and 23d insts., yet upon two of those days they were fearfully cut up by the immense forces brought against them. On the third day, however, they paid the debt with interest. I was at one of the American banking-houses yesterday evening when a letter was read from a soldier who participated in these battles, and the description given was dreadful to read. The day that the Prussians were defeated the ground was furrowed with shot and shell, and the entire battle-field black with the bodies of dead men and horses. The wounded were still lying where they fell, the means for attending to them being entirely inadequate.

THE BEST FIGHTING GROUND.

As I have before remarked, I believe that the French will find their best fighting ground upon the banks of the Seine, and it now seems probable that this view has been taken by the Generals commanding the army. Another week may find the Prussians very close to the capital, and all preparations for the defense of the city have become matters of public interest. I have already spoken of the strength of the fortifications around Paris, but every day something arises to suggest new ideas. Supposing the French do retreat upon this city, it is an interesting question to consider how near the enemy may come, and what defensive advantages may be gained by the series of detached forts beyond the circle of fortifications proper. No one of these forts could hold out, perhaps, if a very large force was massed against it; but no one of these could be taken without terrible loss. Even when one of them was silenced or taken, the position would be hardly tenable, for the guns from the inner line would cover every foot of the ground, and sweep the field around with fatal effect. These forts silenced, the serious work would begin. VAUBAN's object was to make forts something like Martello towers, for the sole purpose of embarrassing and retarding an enemy; and no one can deny that they are admirably adapted for this purpose, although not proof against modern artillery. The battered and crumbling walls of Fort Sumter showed that while such fortifications could be destroyed and taken, they yet have great powers of resistance. In connection with this topic it will be interesting to consider how near the enemy can come, and to calculate as to how far his fire will affect the valuable public buildings of Paris. It is said that one or two shots were thrown into Petersburg from a distance of very near five miles; but such shots must be exceptional, and only from established works. The Germans can hardly sit down here to build batteries, and they have no field-guns which can do execution over three English miles. Well, the Tuileries, the Louvre, the Palais Royal, and most of the other public buildings are that distance within the fortifications. The Prussians could not bring their artillery closer to the outer forts than twelve or sixteen hundred yards; and even supposing these forts taken, they could hardly maintain a battery within the zone of fire from the fortifications. This would give five good miles from the centre of the city, even if all the French troops were within the lines of circumvallation. No one need fear, therefore, that these buildings will be destroyed by a bombardment. One or two, perhaps, like the Pantheon, situated upon a height, might be liable to get a few shots.

ENGLISH INACCURACIES.

The inaccuracy of the English journals upon all things concerning this city seems too general to be other than willful. You will have seen that they persist in trying to make the world believe in a revolution brewing; they speak of difficulties and public excitements; and they represent the Parisians either in a fever of excitation, or a prey to the most profound despair. They do not even follow the old saying by seeking truth and safety in a middle course; but then they would not be entirely just. The truth is that the Parisians are calm and confident. They seem to grow more mature and more dignified as the danger draws nearer and nearer, and I have yet to see one of those despairing scenes so minutely painted by the English journals. I do not hesitate to give a direct contradiction to all such statements. The Parisians are calm, because they have a firm confidence in the army, in the fortifications of Paris, and in McMAHON. I believe that the Marshal will greatly distinguish himself in the great battle coming, and such is the opinion of many here. One would have to go far to find a sensible man who really believed that the enemy would enter Paris, however near he may come to its walls.

AN HISTORICAL FACT.

There is one historical fact which I desire to mention. It was admitted then, and official papers sustain the admission, that had the Paris of 1815 been able to resist the allied armies for a period of only eight days, the siege would have been raised. Considering the difficulties of surrounding a city so large and so well defended; considering the great loss inflicted by sudden sallies upon unprotected points; and considering, also, the rapid decease of an army put down before a great town, in a hostile country, we cannot wonder that even eight days would have ruined the allied armies of that date. The Paris of today can sustain a siege of—let us put it at the very lowest figure—of at least eight weeks. Before the end of even that time the immense Prussian force would melt away like snow in rain. With this historical warning before his eyes, what can the Crown Prince mean? I believe that he yet hopes to see diplomacy make peace when he has planted his first battery against the French capital. But he mistakes the temper of this people if he thinks that. Once here he must attack or retreat to his line beyond the Moselle; and if he does attack, it is my belief that he will shatter his army in a single fight, and receive a blow from which he cannot recover this side of the Rhine. He is playing a bold and perilous game.

EXPULSION OF INHABITANTS.

I have said that certain measures have been taken to strengthen the city for the expected siege, and one of these is the expulsion of *les bouches inutiles*—the useless mouths which consume without rendering any kind of aid in its defense. Under this comprehensive phrase are embraced the fugitives from justice, the vagabonds, hostile strangers, women of the street, beggars, and all persons who are considered as dangerous to either person or property. All individuals, also, who have no regular means of existence—persons whose presence in Paris might constitute a danger to the public peace; in fact, all those who can render no service, and who might be open to the bribes of the enemy's agents. The commander of the city has authority to expell all such persons, and he has begun the work at once. Some two thousand were arrested yesterday. In one café two hundred were taken during the day, and some of them proved to be Prussians, or strangers strongly suspected of being spies. Some women were arrested, and as they passed through the streets there was a sad though disgusting scene. Some were in tears, and appealed to the jeering crowd for relief. Some hurled oaths and insults at the men along the route. Heaven alone knows what will become of these miserable creatures when sent beyond the limits of Paris. It is a hard case, but the public safety dominates over all other things, even the feelings of pity and of mercy.

THE RAZING OF THE BOIS.

The razing of the Bois de Boulogne has been abandoned. From the first I could but regard this as a useless, or worse than useless measure. If the wood might be used for an attack, it might also be used for defense, and with a little of the energy which characterized some of the officers of the Potomac, it might be made very formidable. A line of earthworks thrown up around this wood, in triple lines, like those of Gettysburg, would, if properly manned, prove as strong as any fort of stone and mortar. With the force at hand, very strong earthworks could be thrown up before the enemy could reach the city; and if the French engineer officers do not avail themselves of the experience gained during the American war, they will show an old fogyism entirely behind the age. The Bois de Boulogne, in three days' time, ought to be made almost impregnable. Gettysburg was fortified in a single night. Work upon the fortifications goes on with rapidity, and heavy guns have been brought in from Brest and Toulon. Some two thousand Douaniers, men noted for the accuracy of their artillery fire, have arrived to man these huge guns. When we remember that each gun will have a service of experienced and competent men, we can add considerable to the estimated strength of the city. And another point, which I have already mentioned, must not be forgotten. The circular railway runs entirely around Paris, and can carry troops to any one point in a few moments. Of course cars will always be in readiness for this purpose, and, running from the very door of the Abattoir, it will give fresh meat to all of the garrisons without having it spoiled by transportation in carts for miles in the hot sun.

FRESH TROOPS.

Yesterday there arrived in Paris, to be armed with the Chassepot, a battalion of the *gendarmerie*—by all odds the finest body of men that I ever saw. As the French Police system is entirely military, and the appointments given for important service, one can imagine that the *gendarmerie* will form a strong and intelligent corps. Regiments of Franc-Tireurs are forming daily, and are being drilled in the courts of the Tuileries or Louvre. These volunteers are equipped by public subscription. They are young; but they will do splendid service, so long as there is no heavy marching to break them down. Behind fortifications, young men are better than men of maturer years. New regiments of *Eclaireurs de l'Armée* are also forming, and these are chiefly composed of men who have already made two or three campaigns, and are accustomed to the fatigues of war. Their encampment at Longchamp was very neat and simple. They had no tents, and made a bivouac merely, when they might have made a camp.

RECEIPT OF PROVISIONS.

It is almost impossible to speak with accuracy of the amount of provisions arriving in the city, but I can say that the officers of the commissariat are very active. The farmers have been informed that by bringing their grain to Paris they can have it stored free of cost, that they can find a market for their cattle, while if left upon their places the grain will be destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy, and the cattle seized or driven away. One can imagine after this that provisions are pouring into Paris, especially from the strip of country lying in the route of the enemy. There must be many days yet before the gates will be closed, even presuming that McMAHON's new movement does not check the advance, and in a week Paris will be well supplied with stores.

TROPHIES OF WAR.

I must give, to close my letter of today, one of the incidents of our daily life. Last evening a sergeant of the Thirty-ninth line, who had just left the hospital of Saint-Omer to join his regiment, paused at the Café Soufflot (Boulevard St. Michael,) to show a Prussian trophy. The sergeant had received three light wounds in the battle of Gravellotte. His prize was a casque or helmet, belonging to the famous Cuirrassiers Blanc, the owner of which had fallen in that battle. The helmet showed a goodly number of wounds. Well, about this sergeant and his trophy there gathered curious crowds, his helmet went from hand to hand, his way was blocked, and, like a saltimbanco, of the streets he was forced to "speak his little piece" over and over again. One of the comic papers illustrates a similar scene. Some Pitou or Grabuge, who has not yet a very clear idea of the enemy, is holding up a helmet to the view of two of his companions, and demonstrating the impossibility of its being Prussian. You see, says Pitou sagely, the Prussians all have square heads, and that being the case how could they get them into a round machine like that. So great is the curiosity here to get something from the war, that everything in the shape of a relic is at once surrounded.

W. E.

THE FIGHTING.

The Battle of Pange—Prussian Tactics—Bazaine—The Struggle at Gravellotte—Rezonville—Matters at Metz—Past and Present.

From a Military Correspondent.

SOISSONS, France, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

I last wrote to you from Verdun, west of Metz. It was upon Verdun that BAZAINE tried to march from Metz that he might effect a junction with the reserves at Chalons, and then form a bold line between France and her terrible foe. I then gave you such information of the struggles that surged around Metz as could be gathered from the smoke of battle. All imperfect as they were, I can only now give you a few more details. I then drew the dark outlines. Approach with me and let me sprinkle them with blood.

BATTLE OF PANGE.

The battle of Pange on the 14th, almost under the ramparts of Metz, was apparently unnecessarily fought. It was a slaughter on both sides, and especially so for the Prussian troops, who were caught within range of the guns of the outworks of the fortifications. The head-quarters of the King of Prussia were on that day at Coligny, a little village north-west of Pange, which was also occupied as the head-quarters of the Seventh German Army Corps. The French, it appears, occupied a line of about five miles in length, and were composed of the corps of DECAEN, (which was the old corps of BAZAINE,) and that of L'ADMIRAULT. They had intrenched themselves and covered their front with rifle pits, after our old style of fighting in the Virginia campaign. I think that BAZAINE held these two *corps d'armée* in this position while preparing to retreat on Chalons, but here, as elsewhere, during the present war, the French are always one or two days too late. They commenced the campaign this way, and appear determined to wind it up the same under their present Generals. It was the Seventh Corps of Westphalians of STEINMETZ's army that opened the fight upon the French left, and, in succession, drove them from their intrenchments and rifle pits, until the outworks of Metz brought its guns to bear. These swept the German lines with deadly precision, mowing down the ranks and cutting long tracks in their battalions. These, however, were filled up, as if the earth gave out heroes at will. The deep rumbling growl of the mitrailleuse, the roar of the heavy guns from the outworks of the fortifications, the spiteful spitting of the Chassepot, and the curious ring of the needle-gun bullets, is said by the officers to have been something truly infernal. It is estimated by the French that the total loss of the Germans, in this battle of the 14th, was above 27,000 killed and wounded, but I am inclined to believe that this is far over-stated, although there is no doubt the slaughter was terrific, if one may judge of the reckless manner in which the German forces were hurled against the lines of the French Army. It is very notable that the German tactics appear to be to hurl immense numbers of troops against any position which it may be the desire to carry. Loss of life is of no consequence whatever. Line after line is sent forward until the French have either exhausted their ammunition or disappeared under the storm of shot and shell. The French, much better posted at Pange, did not lose more than a third of the number lost by the Germans.

BAZAINE.

BAZAINE, on the 15th, had done his utmost to continue his retreat. At Metz he had prepared to leave twenty thousand men under the command of the brave old CHANGARNIER. This almost octogenarian of the French Army had, in the imminent peril of France, forgotten his political feelings and offered his sword to the Emperor. He was undoubtedly, aside from his age, well chosen to defend a point where so much of the fortune of France might hang on a desperate struggle for existence, as well against any besieging force as against the imbecility of a Government that had left this important fortress so badly provisioned. The time, however, for CHANGARNIER to assume command had not arrived—he still waits with, I believe, BAZAINE above him at Metz. BAZAINE had not yet got his army well in hand on the 16th. He really required one more day. His Mexican experience perhaps, indicated to him that the Germans would not move until "Mañana." They moved, however, and struck him on the right, with such force as to cause him to form line of battle and clear the road, or be driven back to Metz. STEINMETZ, with his cavalry, first forced the French to halt. He caused them such unwearied movements that he gained six hours' time, until the infantry could come to his support. The decimated corps of FROSSARD met the shock with that heroism which has characterized it since the war opened. Soon the troops of L'ADMIRAULT, BOURBAKI, DECAEN and CANROBERT became engaged. The battle surged around the lovely little villages that nestled in these valleys, and the long lines of poplar trees that crossed the battle-fields appeared only to grow the gloomier as the dark smoke of battle curled lazily among their branches. The French, feeling that the glory of France, and her safety, depended upon them, fought like demons. As they were driven back, inch by inch, they took cover, and the long lines and heaps of German horse, foot and artillery told that France only yielded an inch of territory when it was saturated with German blood. Nothing but the most desperate resolve on the part of the German troops drove the French from their lines. At one moment it was very doubtful if the overwhelming columns of the German Army Corps were not being dashed to pieces like waves against a rock. The fighting was magnificent. France yielded her glories under the same terrific pressure by which she won them. But that force was badly directed, and night closed on the fearful scene with the success of the German arms. The battle was a drawn game, but the object of Germany had been partly attained, for the Army of the Rhine was crippled, halted, and forced to stand and fight again to see if the fortifications of Chalons or of Metz were to be its resting place.

GRAVELLOTTE.

All day on the 17th, the preparations for the great conflict of the following day were progressing with indomitable energy. BAZAINE's forces, poorly fed, lacking in ammunition, were withdrawn from Vionville, the scene of the battle of the 16th, and posted in more advantageous position near Rezonville and the pretty little town of Gravellotte. On the side of the Germans, every available man was hurried forward. The roads from the pontoon bridge thrown across the Moselle just above Metz and the Pont-à-Mousson road were crowded with the troops of Prince CHARLES, rushing to take part in the grand battle of the 18th, when King WILLIAM was to command in person. Three hundred thousand men were preparing the machinery for a grand battle, which was to decide the first part of the great game of war now being played. The piece at stake on the board was the Verdun road. For half the day the French clung to it against odds that were at least two to one, and not until midday were the last of their heroic columns driven from it. Under the protection of a hundred pieces of artillery they then withdrew to the hills and gorges near Gravellotte, and took position in a series of heights cut up by deep gorges and forming a natural defense that none but the boldest enemy, most prodigal of blood, would think of storming. But the storm came—the Seventh and Eighth German Corps carried the position, and the Second Corps followed it up by charging the woods and driving the French from them. What French corps occupied the hills near Gravellotte I have been unable to ascertain. It is almost impossible to get a certain scrap of information on this side. The French Generals misrepresent the condition of things, and the movements of their forces. Battles lost for them, they will demonstrate to be battles won by them. The French Ministry misrepresent the misrepresentations sent to them from the front, and the newspapers put their outside polish upon this, until one might well believe that France is constantly on the point of marching victoriously into Berlin.

REZONVILLE.

The desperate conflict of Rezonville was a drawn battle again, so far as immediate field results go; but, for the campaign, the Germans no doubt were entirely victorious, and were, two days after, able to cut the Thionville and Metz road, and completely invest Metz. Much of this I told you in my last letter, and this one must alone be of service to confirm and add a few details to it. The great battle of Rezonville must have been a fearful blow to both armies. Although the estimates of killed and wounded have, as usual in such cases, been swollen to enormous figures, I am inclined to think, from the information I have, and from the usual deductions to be made for vivid imaginations, that the total loss, including both sides, may be set down at forty thousand killed and wounded at the utmost, and this for the two battles of the 16th and 18th, and the skirmishes of the 17th. Two-thirds of this number should be placed to the German side, for they were literally mowed down by the well-posted French forces. Only did the French lose more heavily than the Germans when they made an occasional bold effort to roll back the flood of regiments that beat against them. BAZAINE probably was able to place his army within the lines of Metz with an effective force left of about one hundred and twenty thousand men, not counting the demoralized and missing men that, under such circumstances, go to swell the numbers of an army on paper, and which the world always expects to see in action. In a well-organized army, it is possible by good management to get three-fourths of the paper force into battle at any given time,—but it far more frequently occurs that but two-thirds of an army become available for actual conflict. The French Armies are no exception to the general rule. One principal reason for the inability of the French to cut their way through the German lines and reach Verdun, was the lack of ammunition. BAZAINE himself stated after the battle of the 16th, that "I have withdrawn to largely complete my ammunitions."

MATTERS AT METZ.

Metz may be well supplied, but I much doubt it; for France undertook a war of invasion, not one of defense. She expected to supply her armies by railway trains from Paris, and from the mercantile stores, not from fortified centres. These she did not provision very heavily, for, in her blindness, she laughed at the idea that they would be fed in any other manner than is usual [illegible] of peace. It is therefore not improbable that, even though BAZAINE may find the means to "complete his ammunitions," he may not find the means to feed an immense army, in addition to the fifty thousand inhabitants remaining within its lines. I doubt if Metz contains sufficient food to enable it to hold out for thirty days. BAZAINE may make several desperate efforts to break through the lines in the meantime, but every day he waits is lost time, for the Germans are working with tireless energy to strengthen themselves on all assailable points, and make the task of breaking through their lines almost an impossible one. BAZAINE is now of use only in one way. He is giving France a little much-needed time, but France must work sharp and do something for BAZAINE's rescue, or he is lost.

PAST AND PRESENT.

It is a notable fact that the modern arms have forced quite different tactics into play on all these battle-fields; 1870 is teaching Europe what we were forced to learn several years ago. No sooner does a French or German brigade encamp for the night, than everything that can afford cover is brought into play as a protection. I remember well that toward the close of our Army of the Potomac campaigns, a regiment halting anywhere near the enemy would commence digging like a lot of gophers; and, if desired, would soon dig themselves out of sight. The needle-gun, the Chassepot, the *mitrailleuse* and the splendid field artillery have soon taught both sides in this war to dig, and dig they do. The relative merits of the Chassepot and the needle-gun are still the subject for argument. I think that they would be more effective as slaughterers, could they change hands; that is, could the Germans receive the Chassepot, and the needle-gun be turned over to the French soldiers. The Chassepot is of too long range, and capable of being fired too rapidly for it to be of maximum value in French hands, for the soldier of France becomes too excited, and fires away more than half of his ammunition, sometimes before the enemy gets within range. The supplies of ammunition, therefore, for a battle, with soldiers who have not had great training with the Chassepot, require to be so enormous that only under the most extraordinary circumstances can it be possible to keep a line of battle supplied with cartridges during a fight of many hours duration. The cooler and more phlegmatic German might make better work with the same weapon, than his excitable opponent. The needle-gun, of less range, of equal, perhaps more deadly effect when within reach, and, as a rule, capable of a less rapid discharge, becomes, I believe, a better instrument for the general purposes of a campaign. It is, moreover, far stronger and more serviceable than its rival, is less liable to get out of order in a rough battle, which is certainly a very great merit. I have been informed that a very short time before the war broke out, a dealer in arms presented himself at the French War Department with several Chassepots. He threw them, one after the other, upon the floor, and it so destroyed their action that not one of them was of any use afterward. This is certainly a test of their war utility, and one which it appears desirable that any rifle should make which is to stand the hard knocks of a campaign. The result in the above case was that the French Government immediately stopped their manufacture. A few days since the Minister PALIKAO announced to the Corps Legislatif that he had just made a purchase in England of forty thousand arms for immediate delivery. How the poor French people are continuously humbugged; there were not on that day forty thousand arms for sale in all England. At the outside not above twenty-five thousand could have been scraped together, half of them converted Enfield Sniders, and the balance second-hand Enfields.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ITALY.

The Exigencies of an Armed Neutrality—Policy of the Government—The Attitude of France—Mazzini's Arrest—A Brigand's Career—The Troops of the Pope.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1870.

The Chamber of Deputies, called together in extraordinary session, has been at work upon the project of law allowing the Ministers of War and Marine the extra sum of forty millions of francs to be expended to meet the exactions of an armed neutrality. The sum is sufficiently modest, and in committee it was proposed to make a beginning with not less than one hundred millions. But the sum originally named is that which will probably be voted. The Ministers have been pestered with questions by the Opposition, most of which are but repetitions of inquiries made several times before. The Marquis Visconti VENOSTA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has used the opportunity to declare, with more emphasis than at any time before, that the Government has no intention to depart from its policy of neutrality, and that the new armaments are only to make Italy's present position more sure, leaving to the country full liberty of action if in the progress of events there should be a modification in the general situation in Europe. Signor MANCINI, the most fluent and the most fiery of the speakers of the Opposition, declared he and his friends were not satisfied, and talked of new motions to be made expressing want of confidence in the Ministers of the Crown—a sterile and useless proposal, as a large majority in Parliament has several times declared its satisfaction with the present direction of affairs. Signor CRISPI, sometimes spoken of as the leader of the *Sinistra*, was moderate in his replies, and expressed confidence in the just intentions of the Ministry, but doubted the value of honest intentions without the force to make them good. He would favor a credit for a much larger amount, but would first know whether the Government wished to use it to hinder in the Kingdom of Italy the revolution or the movement of reaction, both of which menace, with such means as are at command, the present order. As for the revolution, you know, said the speaker, that its aim is Rome. If you wish to combat the revolution seriously, anticipate it, and go in advance of it to Rome. Doing that, you will reduce it to impotence. Or if it is the reaction which you fear, be logical and acknowledge that the party of reaction has its nest at Rome, and by driving it from that brooding place a remedy for the two evils may be found.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

But the Ministry has declared that the return to the convention of 1864 with France, and the non-occupation of the Papal territory, is the policy to which the Government is bound. A very large military force is on the border, and while nobody knows in what way, yet everybody is looking for a solution of the Roman question.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

The poor figure which France is making is having its effect here. While the Government does not forget how much Italy owes to France for the aid rendered by her armies in the struggle for liberation from foreign control, the people are forgetting the duty they owe of grateful sympathies. There is a feeling of satisfaction at French humiliation; nor does it seem to be lessened by the fact that the chastisement is inflicted by a people of another race. There is, doubtless, a point where reaction would take place, for there are few with so little intelligence as not to be able to see that a France greatly weakened by the military successes of Germany, would be a peril as well as a shame to the other nations of the Latin race. But if for the day, France, which went rollicking into the war, learns a lesson of wisdom, the experience, so costly to another, will also be useful to Italy. While France has been most excited with rage, enthusiasm and anxieties, we have witnessed here unusual patience and calm. Fortunate circumstances have helped this country from the beginning, and will favor it still if the people have good sense enough not to commit any act of rashness. Italy has only to keep the peace and let benefits flow into her hands.

MAZZINI'S ARREST.

The arrest of MAZZINI at Palermo, on a seditious errand, and his imprisonment in the fortress at Gaeta, has produced little or no sensation here. There are several charges which could be made out against him in the tribunal, but it is not probable that there will be any process. The philosopher and patriot, devoted to his views with an almost too honest enthusiasm, will be kept shut up while the present condition of uncertainty lasts, for a course of prudence, it cannot be doubted, is, under the circumstances, one of true wisdom. What may happen here, if there should be a change of government in France, is that to which has reference the Ministerial provision.

A BRIGAND'S CAREER.

The most famous, or infamous, of the brigands which for years past have spread terror through the Southern provinces, has this week met his fate. DOMENICO FUOCO has perhaps made more captives than any other man of the road since GASPARONI—now for more than thirty years in a Roman prison—closed his roving career. FUOCO, with his band, had captured three persons at Caserta, not a great way from Naples, which had become lately the new field of his exploits, and where the authorities had put the price of twelve thousand francs upon his head. The five brigands took their captives along with them to their mountain retreat. In the night, after card-playing and drinking, they went to sleep upon their arms, leaving the prisoners unbound, with one of the brigands to keep watch. By an effort of extraordinary energy and courage, the captives succeeded in killing or disabling three of the band, including the leader, FUOCO, getting possession of their arms, and putting the others to flight. The destruction of the beast, FUOCO, has caused a general rejoicing beyond the limits of the locality in which his savage exploits have been committed. The number of ears, tongues, fingers and toes of captives sent to their friends, demanding of them a ransom, would make a considerable list.

AUSTRIA—INFALLIBILITY.

You already know the action which the Austrian-Hungarian Government has taken since the infallibility dogma was voted by the Papal Council. The official gazette of Vienna has just published the documents concerning the abolition of the concordat made with Rome in 1855. These papers are three in number. The first is a letter of the Emperor, in which FRANCIS JOSEPH declares that in consequence of the establishment of the new dogma, the concordat is annulled, and that a new scheme of law fixing the relations of the State with the Church, in harmony with the Constitution, will be presented by the Minister of Worship to Parliament. The second paper is a long memoir by the same Minister, M. STREMAYER, setting forth the reasons for the abrogation of the concordat. The last is a note of the Count DE BEUST, in which he informs the Court of Rome that the Imperial and Royal Government holds as null and void the concordat framed in 1855.

THE TROOPS OF THE POPE.

But few French troops remain in the Papal territory, and these are at Civita Vecchia ready to return to France. There is great activity in the movement of Italian troops in the distribution of regiments among the various posts to which they are assigned. Many of the young rustics, some time out of service, seem glad to have once a military holiday.

ANGELICO.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Civil War in Entre Rios—Progress of Oriental Revolution—The Cordova Exhibition—Budget for 1871—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, July 30, 1870.

The civil war in Entre Rios seems daily to be assuming greater importance, whether we regard its chances of ultimate success, or merely the time, money and men likely to be sacrificed. Much of JORDAN's success is, no doubt, owing to the snail-like pace of the national troops, as also to the incapacity of their Commander-in-Chief, Gen. MITRE, who has returned a rheumatic invalid, being succeeded by GELLY Y OBES, who won honor in Paraguay. Not a little is owing to JORDAN's activity, as also to the fact that he has five horses to every one possessed by Government, which is very badly supplied in this respect, all horses having been driven into the interior by JORDAN, who has the sympathy of the whole province, some few families excepted; indeed, there is no doubt that he has been legally elected Governor, though owing to the real or supposed part he took in URQUIZA's murder, Government refuses to acknowledge his election. In addition to all these advantages he is, and ever has been, most popular—being a highly educated man, of polished manners and truly patriotic character; besides, he fights for his native province, as he states, "to defend it from the invaders of Entre Riano soil." In addition to an immense superiority in cavalry, JORDAN's men equal, if they do not surpass, the national troops in number and discipline. All their movements are carried out in perfect order, no pillaging, or the usual murders in guacho warfare being heard of. What the end will be remains doubtful. One thing, however, is certain, that unless the national Government is able to put 20,000 men, well armed and equipped, into Entre Rios, JORDAN cannot be conquered, since he has at least 12,000 under arms; added to which his troops can live on beef and water and sleep in open air, being well used to fatigue, which the national forces are not. The Summer fast approaching makes JORDAN's advantage far greater. Nearly all available men are in Entre Rios, the National Guards doing duty in Buenos Ayres. There are not over 10,000 line troops; so where a sufficient number can be obtained is a mystery. Great fears are entertained that JORDAN will pass men over into Santa Fé and the upper provinces, in order to raise the Federal Party into revolt—if this be done, there is scarcely a chance of success for Government. Concepcion, Gualeguaychu and several towns of lesser importance have been captured by the rebels, so-called, who are now closely investing Parana.

THE ORIENTAL REVOLUTION.

The Oriental revolution is going ahead with such success that a few more weeks will most likely turn the tables, making Government rebel and rebel Government. Nearly the whole country is in APARICIO's hands. Thus revolutions appear to be the order of the day in these unfortunate South American Republics.

THE CORDOBA EXHIBITION.

Cordoba is all alive with the approaching exhibition, intended to take place in October, 1870, though it does not appear likely that the works can be completed till January or March, 1871.

INDIAN INVASIONS.

Rumors of Indian invasions down South have been very prevalent lately, causing no little fear among the frontier settlers, many of whom have retired to more civilized parts. Up to date these have proved rumors and nothing more, yet the recent invasion of red men having been such a success makes others almost certain.

PARAGUAY.

Paraguay is struggling into life. Hard work will she find it to swim long enough to survive the terrible storm of war which has laid desert a paradise, depopulating a well-peopled country. If she can live long enough as an independent nation to be again able to govern, hopes of a happy future may be entertained, but in the meantime little is to be expected.

THE NEW BUDGET.

The *Budget* for 1871 gives revenue at $15,816,690, expenditure $16,013,799, leaving an excess in the latter of a few thousand, which, it is hoped, retrenchment and incomings not estimated will more than cover. The estimated revenue is over $1,500,000 above 1870. National bonds in circulation, $12,882,320, at six per cent. interest. The Entre-Riano war has depressed our bond market, which has fallen from 69 to 66½ since the beginning of this struggle. The Buenos Ayres loan for $3,000,000 has not yet passed Congress, but will be sanctioned shortly. The Provincial loan has been negotiated in London at 88, a very satisfactory event.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

The three American ladies, who came out some time back to establish schools here, will shortly open a college in this city, under Government subsidy.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—CHURCH AND STATE.

There is a project before Congress for abolishing capital punishment. Considering that for the last [illegible] years it has been virtually, though not nominally, abolished with the worst results, one cannot see the wisdom of the scheme, especially when there are no prisons where a man can be safely confined, so that the abolishing of the death penalty will make a murderer as free as an honest man, virtually. A project will also be brought forward to divide Church and State, which is almost certain to be carried by a large majority.

PICKYUNE.

CURRENT NOTES.

An Alderman of Springfield, Mass., entertains his friends at a fruit feast once a year.

Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS is supposed to be on a visit with some friends at North Saugus, Mass.

A recent fire at Millbridge, Me., has destroyed nearly 500 acres of woodland.

CATHARINE McGRATH, an excitable widow of Boston, jumped out of a three-story window a few days ago, and broke her neck.

A young woman employed in a cotton mill at Mystic, Conn., eloped in her working dress, with a young man of means, a few days ago.

The famous trotting mare *Lucy* has been sold by her owner, NORRIS HOLCOMB, of Hartford, Conn., for $16,000.

The citizens of Olivet, Mich., have assumed the responsibility of their college debt, which amounts to $10,000.

The Nicolson pavement has not proved a success in New-Orleans, and the citizens are disgusted.

The St. Ignatius Jesuit College at Chicago has already cost the trustees upward of $200,000. It is four stories in height.

Extensive preparations have been made at St. Louis, Mo., for holding "the Great Fair" next month.

A new colored company has been organized at Hartford, Conn., to be known as the Twenty-ninth Union Guards.

Most of the salt used in California is imported from Mexico, and is sold at an average price of $9 per ton.

They want a few Christian Brothers to teach school at Providence, R. I., but the Order has had such a drain upon it recently that none can be had.

The sugar planters of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension and Iberville Parishes, Louisiana, have hopes of a successful yield this season.

The sale of the property lately owned by the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, has caused a good deal of discussion among those immediately concerned.

JONATHAN TOBEY, of New-Bedford, Mass., is dead. He was notorious for his love of litigation. During the past forty years he has not missed a single term of Court without having a law-suit.

The people of Harrison County, Ind., were excited a few days since by the discovery of a vein of gold, by laborers, who were engaged in sinking a well. The excavations will be continued.

During the month of August there were thirty-seven cases of "public" intoxication in the City of Schenectady, N. Y. So says the Chief of Police; but he makes no report of the private cases.

A thunderbolt weighing thirty-five pounds was picked up in Green County, Penn., some short time since, by a farmer named BANHARD, who had seen it fall. It resembles hard sandstone.

A very sad scene was witnessed recently at the Troy Police Court. A young girl of exceedingly prepossessing appearance made a complaint against her mother for drunkenness, and requested that she might be sent to prison.

A sympathizer with Prussia, at Pittsburg, Penn., wile celebrating the fall of NAPOLEON, the other night, was brought into hand-to-hand conflict with fifteen policemen, but he managed to bruise every one of them and then make good his escape.

The Convention of Spiritualists lately held in New-Hampshire, had an average daily attend of 100. Resolutions were presented, through a Boston physician, recognizing the essential divinity of human nature, and purporting to have been dictated by the late HENRY C. WRIGHT.

The residents of New-London, Conn., are beginning to suffer a good deal from the drouth. The water supply is so short that they anticipate having, in a few days, to draw upon the wells some miles distant from the city. They have no organized water company at present.

During the progress of an excavation at Norwich, Conn., recently, bones and human hair were found several feet beneath the surface of the street. The discovery furnished material for a lively sensation in the local papers, although it is not yet made quite clear that the bones have not belonged to a dog or some other animal.

Dr. PEASE, of Thompsonville, Conn., has been involving himself in trouble lately by his statement that a Coroner's jury had been interested in causing a burial of the remains of a young woman, named TIBBSON, without a proper medical examination into the cause of her death. The body has been exhumed, and he is held in $10,000 bail to appear at the investigation.

A young man at Rochester, N. Y., had a love affair recently which was so unprosperous that he took poison, with the view of ending his life. Fortunately the dose was not large enough to destroy life, and after tossing about for some hours in great agony of mind and body, he was declared out of danger. When the young lady heard of the occurrence, it is said, she repented, and agreed to permit a renewal of his addresses.

A young girl named KITTY FELT was abducted from her mother's home at New-Orleans last week and conveyed to a hovel in the woods by a white man, who held her while she was being shorn of her blonde tresses by an old negress. She was then conducted back to the city again and allowed to go home. The larceny of hair from young girls in the West and South has recently been made quite a business of by men who have heretofore contented themselves with the profits of peddling.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Prussian Empire will be Aggressive.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with most American (and until very recently most English) journals, you believe the Germany supremacy will not be so dangerous to Europe as French supremacy would have and has been, because the Germans are peaceful, and "not aggressive." Allow me to ask if you are not a trifle too sanguine? What is the new Germany? Not the fraternal federation which has so long existed in the dreams of students and the songs of poets, but a Prussian Empire, that is, a collection of Germans subject to Prussia, just as the first French Empire was a collection of various nations subject to France. Now, what is there in Prussia's antecedents or history to make us hope she will not be "aggressive?" Has she not been aggressive? Her whole record is a series of spoliation, conquest and bad faith. Both Prussia and France were built up by a series of treacheries and robberies; the only difference being that the former has done in a comparatively short time what it took the latter many centuries to accomplish. I see no earthly reason why Prussia, in the supreme position, will not be as dishonest, as dictatorial and as dangerous as France ever was; more dangerous on some accounts, because less magnanimous. The French sometimes hit a man when he is down, the Prussians generally; and we shall soon see a striking instance of this trait in their treatment of the captive Emperor.

This not polite language, but in so momentous a matter we cannot stand on conventionalities. We, yes, even we Americans, cannot afford to deceive ourselves with regard to the tendencies of the coming Prussian Empire. One never knows what political complications may happen. Who would have thought ten years ago that our old ally, France, was going to do us a bad turn, without even a pretense of provocation on our part. Yet what a deal of trouble and anxiety she caused us! Think of our relations with England in 1860, how beautifully serene everything was; how we received the Prince of WALES, and did something to some Irishman who wouldn't turn out in his honor. Next year we were in trouble, and though I have always maintained, and still maintain, that the English were less blamable in their conduct to us than the French were, yet they used us shabbily enough. Just now, indeed, the Prussians could do us no harm, since they have no ports or fleets to speak of, but (as you have observed) one of their first moves will, naturally, be to get both.

CARL BENSON.

LENOX, Mass., Monday, Sept. 5.

The Census of this City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in the *Herald* a number of letters from parties who complain of having been omitted in the enumeration of the population, and as that paper, by its comments upon those letters, evidently wishes to impress the public with the idea that the census of New-York City, now nearly completed, is a fraudulent one, or, to use the slang term with which it heads its communications and comments upon the subject, has been "Cobbled," will you permit me through your columns, in which you have already given up so much space to noting the progress of the work, to ask that journal to state clearer what are its supposed inducements to Assistants to make omissions in the returns of population? and as it seems to hint that they are in some way compensated for so doing, pecuniarily or otherwise, in what way and by whom are they so compensated, and if so will the *Herald* furnish proofs to substantiate the assertion?

Will the *Herald* also give the total number of persons and families who have addressed it, making the statement that they have been omitted, and will it state what the population of New-York should be according to the *Herald* statisticians, and will it state what the population of New-York City is by the present census? as Marshal SHARPE is unable to answer the question as yet. Will it also give some plan by which the census of a large city like our own can be taken without a few omissions, and will it also admit the probability of many people having been included in our population who were temporarily residing here, and who did not properly belong to us, and who, if the enumerators were careless in the respect of omissions might have been included in the returns through the same carelessness? As there yet remains three days to complete the enumeration of the City's inhabitants, will the *Herald*, which takes such a laudable interest in a correct census of the City, give the utmost publicity to Gen. SHARPE's publicly-expressed desire that all persons who have not been enumerated will report the fact to him, and, by so doing, oblige and materially assist him in making a correct return of the City's population.

Yours, respectfully,

A FRIEND OF THE CENSUS TAKERS.

Crimes and Casualties.

Mrs. MINNIE ROWE, of No. 500 Canal-street, who is thirty-three years of age, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. The dose, however, was insufficient to effect her purpose, and having been partially relieved by a physician who was called to her residence she was removed to the Park Hospital. The cause which induced her to attempt self-destruction, she stated, was a desire to make her husband happy.

MICHAEL NEAGLE, a truckman, living at No. 249 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, while driving through West-street, near Spring, was thrown from his truck by a collision with another vehicle, and being run over by his own truck had his left leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An altercation occurred about 3 o'clock, yesterday, at No. 420 East Eleventh-street, in consequence of CHARLES BYRNE, of No. 536 East Fourteenth-street, endeavoring to keep a man named JOHN CONROY out of the house, and resulted in the latter firing upon BYRNE with a pistol, the shot taking effect in his breast. CONROY was arrested and locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, to which place BYRNE was also conveyed, and his wound having been examined by Police Surgeon HUTCHINSON, he was found to be only slightly injured. The assailant was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court and committed for trial.

An affray occurred yesterday morning at the liquor-store, corner of Second-avenue and Fifty-third-street, in which JOHN COYLE, who lives at First-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, was struck on the head by a beer glass in the hands of HENRY WEAVER, and was seriously injured. The assailant was arrested, and being arraigned before Justice BIXBY, at the Yorkville Police Court, was discharged.

A quarrel occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at the house of JOHN MARTIN, No. 117 East Eighty-fourth-street, during which PETER HAYS, of No. 243 East Eighty-sixth-street, was pushed down by one JAMES CRAWFORD, and in falling broke his leg. He was taken home.

PATRICK KELLY, of No. 36 East Broadway, yesterday fell from the one-story building, No. 159 Pearl-street, and was so seriously injured that he was removed to the Park Hospital.

STEPHEN EDGERLY, sixty-six years of age, a resident of South Adams, Mass., yesterday fell down a flight of stairs on board the steamer *Napha*, lying at Pier No. 51 North River, and injured his head so severely as to require his removal to Bellevue Hospital.

An attempt to kill, which has been falsely reported as an actual murder, occurred at a late hour of Tuesday night at the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue. NEWTON H. MORLEY, a conductor of the Sixth-avenue Railroad at that point, put a man named MICHAEL G. SHORT off his car for acting in a disorderly manner, when SHORT in retaliation drew a revolver and fired three shots at MORLEY, one of which took effect in his side. MORLEY was taken to the Twenty-second-street Precinct Station-house, where it was found that he was not seriously injured, and the assailant, who was immediately arrested by Officer McDERMOTT, was yesterday arraigned at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court and committed for trial.

An affray occurred Tuesday evening in Fifty-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue, in which FREDERICK DUZING assaulted JAMES MAHER, who lives at the corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, with a hoe, beating him savagely over the head, inflicting five scalp-wounds which are considered dangerous. DUZING escaped at the time but was arrested yesterday morning by Officers KEATING and WOODWARD, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who had been looking for him all night. He was arraigned before Justice BIXBY, at the Fifth-seventh-street Police Court, and committed to await the result of the injuries.

Burglars entered the house of AUSTIN RAYNOR, in One hundred and Twenty-first-street, near First-avenue, and robbed it of a gold watch and two sets of jewelry. The property has not been recovered or the thieves discovered.

JOHN HORBY, a native of Germany, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice SHANDLEY, on a charge of forgery and endeavoring to obtain possession of a lager-beer saloon on false pretences. It appears that on Monday the prisoner went to the residence of PHILIP WEEKENSER, No. 72 Greene-street, and purchased a lager-beer saloon, giving in payment a check purporting to be a draft on the Germania Bank for $215. The saloon was handed over to him, but the following day the check was ascertained to be worthless, and he was arrested. He was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

JOHN STEPHENS, a butcher, was held to answer, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing $112 worth of clothing, the property of BERNARD M. DUKE, of No. 459 Sixth-avenue.

PATRICK FRAWLEY, aged 18, was detected in the attempt to carry away $300 worth of lead-pipe from the premises No. 201 East Forty-sixth-street on Tuesday evening. He was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and held to answer.

JOHN MALSOM was caught endeavoring to pick the pocket of a gentleman at St. Anne's Church yesterday, during Archbishop McCLOSKEY's oration on Dr. BEDFORD's funeral. He was brought before Judge SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the afternoon, and held in default of bail.

CHARLES BYRNE, No. 536 East Fourteenth-street, appeared at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, and complained that JOHN CONROY had shot him in the breast, injuring him slightly. CONROY was held for trial in default.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, AUGUSTUS FABER was charged with attempting to shoot ADOLPH FABER, No. 35 Canal-street. The parties quarreled, when the prisoner fired a revolver at the prosecutor, but fortunately without taking effect. The prisoner was held for trial.

MARY FINN, of No. 6 East Broadway, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged ELIZABETH DEVLIN, a servant girl, aged twenty-two years, with having stolen a wallet containing $300. Mrs. FINN placed the pocket-book between two beds in the presence of the prisoner and missed them both, wallet and girl, an hour afterward. She had ELIZABETH arrested, but the latter denied the charge, and was fully committed for trial by Justice HOGAN.

PATRICK McCARTY, a bar-tender, at No. 3 Amity-place, was held to answer in $500 bail by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of having cut EDWARD MULVIHILL, of No. 30 Prince-street, on Monday last, with a knife.

Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, held JOSEPH HENOGUE on a charge of entering the sleeping apartment of LOUIS WILSON, at No. 160 Reade-street, on Tuesday night, and attempting to steal his watch and money, worth $79. He was caught in the act.

JAMES McWILLIAMS, of No. 15 Washington-street, yesterday morning, attempted to rob PETER MILLARD, of Brooklyn, in Warren-street. He was committed for trial by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday.

JOHN DUFFY, of No. 14 Third-street, was killed by the fall of a derrick at WM. BROCK's, North River, at 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

PHILLIP KIERNAN, aged 44, died yesterday from injuries received by the falling of a bank of earth on Tuesday evening. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified.

A man named PATRICK MORAN, aged 30, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion and dark clothes, died at the house of Mrs. HARRIS, No. 58 Lawrens-street, yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. He had applied to her for lodgings on Monday, since which time he has been dangerously ill. His former residence is unknown. He was a horse-shoer, by trade. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Its Formal Opening Yesterday—Addresses by Hon. Horace Greeley and Dr. Geo. B. Loring.

The fortieth annual Fair of the American Institute was opened at noon yesterday. A large crowd of visitors was in attendance. As is usual on the opening day, the arrangements were not in perfect order. Exhibitors are busily engaged in arranging their articles so as to show to the best advantage. In the machinery department everything is as yet hubbub and confusion. Hardly anything that may be styled "an invention" is as yet on exhibition. In about ten days' time, however, it is expected that everything will be working smoothly, and the fair will then be "in the full tide of successful operation."

At 4 o'clock P. M., ORESTES CLEVELAND, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Managers, stepped upon the platform, which had been erected on the northerly side of the building, and, after stating that this industrial exhibition was now opened for the fortieth time, introduced Hon. HORACE GREELEY, President of the American Institute.

Mr. GREELEY said that they now saw some of the fruits of American industry typified and represented around them; and, probably, at this stage of the exhibition it was all the better for being chaotic. Though the articles now exhibited formed only a small portion of it, yet they could, from these, infer what the exhibition, as a whole, would be. It was often said that here manufactures were in their infancy. He would remind those who spoke thus disparagingly that a young elephant may have lived more years than an old cur. During the lifetime of the American Institute—the past forty years—has measured nearly all the industrial triumphs on this continent. The first locomotive whistled since this Institute was founded, and the telegraph and all the industrial arts had come into being since then. Of iron, we are making now more than ever. He would, during the exhibition, present specimens of American steel, which had no superior. Screws, once imported, were now exported largely. The manufacture of saws, which was only begun among us ten years ago, has grown so largely that our whole country is supplied from domestic sources. British laborers on the railroads being built in Asia and Africa are using spades and shovels of American manufacture. The question is sometimes asked, if iron can be bought from England cheaper than we can manufacture it, why should we not confine ourselves to raising cotton, which brings a good price, and purchase our iron from abroad with the proceeds? The answer to this is, that in that case we cannot, in case of war, or other emergency, be sure of a supply. Besides, if we grow cotton and make iron, as well, our people will know two arts instead of one only. The success of our manufactures is attributable in great part to the fact that we are bringing the manufacturer and the consumer closer to each other. All reason proves that the nearer the producer and the consumer are brought together, the greater the exchange between them, and the better it is for both, as, in such case the profit is not decreased by the cost of transportation, while the purchasing price is less to the consumer. Mr. GREELEY said he might extend his remarks to greater length, but they would now hear from one from abroad, who was invited to address them, whereas he could be heard at any time.

Mr. CLEVELAND then introduced Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Massachusetts, the orator of the occasion, who was received with loud applause.

After alluding to the co-operative action of the human mind upon the prominent problem of the hour, whatever it may be, as being one of the most extraordinary phenomena in man's history, Dr. LORING said he assigned this age to the inventors. Whatever man requires for the gratification of his tastes, or the supply of his comforts, and conveniences and most economical necessities, are here provided. And that vigor and capacity of the human mind which was once applied to adorn and embellish life in its highest walks, is now at work to make life comfortable and beautiful for all. Recall the ancients, and teach them the power of steam; put COLUMBUS on board the *Great Eastern;* furnish GALILEO's tube with ALVIN CLARK's lenses; send the armies of CÆSAR by rail into Gaul; give HOMER an edition of the Iliad from the University press; besiege Troy with iron-clads; clothe the Roman Legions from the power looms of Lowell; shoe them from the machinery of Lynn; arm them with the Spencer rifle; heat the houses of Pompeii with steam; light them with gas; send a daily paper to every soldier in the army of DARIUS; tell Gov. BRADFORD to telegraph to JOHN ROBINSON, in Leyden, that the *Mayflower* has arrived in port, and has cast anchor in the harbor of Plymouth; and you will then demonstrate to the great mind of old, what untiring and superhuman effort the modern mind has made for the elevation and advancement of mankind.

The speaker then alluded to the producing capacity of the nation, and in the course of his remarks on this subject, said that we reverenced the names and memory of the heroes of the late war, but we cannot forget that untiring energy, that industrious and unceasing skill, which paved the great highway to our national renown. We began the war, as it were, unarmed. Before it closed, thousands of anvils rang in the construction of every ingenious weapon, repeating rifles, revolvers, heavy ordnance, rifled artillery, which the ingenuity of COLT, and PARROT, and DAHLGREN, and SPENCER could devise; a single department, that of Gen. SHERMAN, employing more than fourteen thousand mechanics in constant service. Iron clads and monitors swarmed the high seas. The storehouses of the commissary of subsistence groaned with the weight of forage and provisions, which agricultural industry had drawn from the soil, and mechanical industry had transported and stored. And whether in the manufacture of weapons of destruction, or in the organization of hospitals, or in the management of supplies, or in the work of transportation, or in providing comforts and luxuries for the great mass of the people, there was visible the same well applied and successful industry. I doubt if ever was seen so busy a people as ours, during the four years' conflict, in all the arts of war and peace. I doubt if ever before were the multiplied and various necessities of a trying occasion met with such skill and such marvelous ingenuity. It seemed to be only necessary to name the want, and the supply followed. Entirely new occupations and industries sprang up; but the old ones did not languish. A million of men rushed into the field at the call of war, leaving the land, and the mills, the mechanics' shops, and the schools and professions; and we all expected to see our mills closed and our lands overrun with weeds. But another million went, and yet mills multiplied on every stream; the breadth of tillage land was enlarged; all educational effort increased; church spires sprang up everywhere; the industrial product of our people was never so great; there were no idlers, or if there were, they joined the cowards and hid themselves. This is the element in our industry, whose power and product cannot be estimated, or which, if estimated today, requires a new estimate to-morrow, should to-morrow bring with it an emergency, or an unexpected stimulus; an element peculiarly characteristic of a people, each one of whom is clothed with some responsibility, and enjoys his opportunity to share in the rights and privileges of a free and educated community. That versatility of power which, when one avenue is closed, turns to another, and is never weary in the pursuit of prosperity—what an element of national strength it is, as an attribute of an independent people planted on a broad and diversified and abounding Continent! Speaking of the value of our agricultural products, as augmented by the use of proper implements, Dr. LORING remarked: The value of the domestic commodities exported during the nine months ending March 31, 1870, was $370,366,107. Of this the value of agricultural products was $247,898,814, consisting of beef, $1,362,983; bacon, $5,312,599; cheese, $7,181,640; cotton, $170,182,270; flour, $16,586,174; wheat, $37,536,248; tobacco, $16,601,773; tallow, $3,134,917. The balance of our exports, amounting to about $130,000,000, consisted mainly of products of manufactures and the arts. Taking into account then, the vast amount of domestic goods consumed by forty millions of people, and the agricultural products, the estimated value of which in 1869 was $3,000,000,000, necessary for their subsistence, and adding the surplus of each exported, we find ourselves as well prepared to maintain all the commercial relations and the industries of peace, as we were to bear the burdens of war. May we continue to open our lands, erect our mills, extend our railroads, enlarge our mineral resources, and teach the world that free, self-reliant, well-paid labor, the citizenship of a republic of human equality, lies at the foundation of national greatness. It is this alone which can overcome the obstacles that lie in our path and open the way for a brilliant future. The speaker then credited our success in the arts and manufactures to the fact that we have an educated as well as well-paid labor system, and closed by saying that in its work of inspiring that spirit of invention which strengthens man's hands and elevates labor into the rank where stand the great mental forces which move society, I trust the American Institute will be crowned with success, and will be enrolled by popular consent among the efficient agents of our philanthropic age.

The Fair was then declared formally opened.

ALEXANDER HECKERT, a resident of Tremont, while engaged yesterday in erecting the large organ at the east end of the Rink, was severely injured by a beam falling upon his back from a height of thirty feet. He was attended by Police Surgeon PURDY, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

What Came of Poisoning a Neighbor's Chickens.

FREDERICK DUSING, residing on Tenth-avenue, near Fifty-fifth-street, was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, yesterday, on a charge of committing a felonious assault with a garden hoe on JAMES MAHER, residing at the same place, on Tuesday evening. DUSING has a garden attached to his house, which he stated was torn up and the fruit trees destroyed by Mrs. MAHER's fowls. He laid poison for the fowls and a number of them picked it up and died. MAHER went to remonstrate with him for poisoning his wife's poultry, when DUSING committed the assault complained of. MAHER received several very severe wounds on the head, on account of which he was brought to Bellevue Hospital, and from the effects of which it is doubtful if he recover. DUSING was committed to await the result of MAHER's injuries.

Latest Phase of the Erie Railway Suit.

A general demurrer was filed in the Clerk's Office of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, against the complaint made by JOHN B. HEATH and several other English stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, petitioning for the removal of certain officers of the Company, and the appointment of a receiver. The demurrer states that it appears, from the complainant's bill, that John S. Eldridge, Henry Thompson, Levi Underwood, Josiah Bardwell, Eben D. Johnson and James S. Whitney are necessary parties to the said bill, inasmuch as it is therein stated that they were confederated to secure control of the Erie Railway Company by illegitimate means, for private gain; that the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company is a necessary party to the said bill, inasmuch as it is therein stated that the said Company received a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, in violation of the corporate powers of the latter, by collusion with JAMES FISK, Jr., and FREDERICK A. LANE; that RICHARD SCHELL and CORNELIUS VANDERBILT received large amounts from the Erie Railway Company by combination with JAMES FISK, Jr.; that the Narragansett Steam-ship Company is a receiving party to the bill, inasmuch as it is there stated that said Company has acquired wrongful gains from the Erie Railroad Company by collusion with James Fisk, Jr., and Fred. A. Lane; and that Wm. M. Tweed, Alex. Diven, Justin D. White, John Ganson, O. W. Chapman, Horatio N. Otis, Chas. G. Sisson, Alvan Gould, and others are necessary parties to the said bill; inasmuch as it is therein stated that these persons, together with the defendants, GOULD, FISK and LANE, divided themselves into five classes of directors holding office at different terms; which classification the bill prays to have set aside; that it is alleged in the said bill that WM. M. TWEED is in full accord with the defendants, GOULD, FISK and LANE, in schemes of private gain at the expense of the Erie Railway Company, and is persistently interested therein.

The points of demurrer will be heard before Judge WOODRUFF at the October term.

A Nice Game of Chess.

A lively little game, full of interesting situations, was played at the Café International, in which Capt. MACKENZIE gave to a strong amateur the Queen's rook in exchange for the Queen's knight, both of which pieces remove from the board.

BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

	AMATEUR. White.	MACKENZIE. Black.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	P to K B 4.	P takes P.
3.	B to Q B 4.	P to Q 4.
4.	P takes P.	Q to R 5, ch.
5.	K to B.	B to Q 3.
6.	Kt. to B. 3.	Q to R 4.
7.	P to Q 4.	P to K Kt. 4.
8.	P to Q B 3.	Kt. to K B 3.
9.	Q to K. ch. (a)	K to Q.
10.	Kt. to K 5.	R to K.
11.	B to K 2.	B to K Kt. 5.
12.	P to K R 3.	Q Kt. to Q 2.
13.	Kt. takes B P, ch.	Q takes Kt.
14.	P takes B.	Kt. to K 5.
15.	Q to Q.	Kt. to Kt. 6, ch.
16.	K to B 2.	R takes B, ch.
17.	K to Kt.	Q takes Q P.
18.	R to R 2.	Q Kt. to K 4. (b)
19.	B takes P.	Q takes Kt. P, ch.
20.	R takes Q.	Kt. to B 6, mate. (c)

(a.) This was giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and was done without reflection.

(b.) The beginning of a very pretty combination.

(c.) An interesting end position.

More About the Census.

The work of enumerating the population of this City is now being hurried toward completion in a rapid manner. It is said that the work has been sadly mismanaged, and that it will not give satisfaction to the public when the total population is made known. The meagre compensation given to the enumerators has caused considerable dissatisfaction, and a movement has been started to have it increased. The following are the very latest returns made at the Marshal's office: Twenty-first Ward, Thirteenth District, 1,224 inhabitants; Twenty-first Ward, Fourteenth District, 3,360 inhabitants; Third Ward, First District, 3,360 inhabitants. GEORGE DANSTRUP, enumerator.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
108—Fitch vs. Patterson.	112—Barnett vs. Hernstein.

The call commences at No. 119—Clark, Jr., vs. Patterson.

TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1276—Traynor vs. Day.	1691—Meade vs. Drew.
1485—Briggs vs. Smith.	1694—Alling vs. Harrison.
1579—Maier vs. Gunderson.	1699—Topham vs. Jaffe.
1654—Holand vs. Robinson.	1701—Sanford vs. Beach.
1666—Proughty vs. McDonough.	1705—Hall vs. Beach.
1670—Jacobs vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.	1725—Davidson vs. Bamburger.
1688—Sallinger vs. Brassel.	1726—McClees vs. Fyfeia.

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
1669—Adelsberger vs. Newcombe.	1703—Strohm vs. Landthaler.
1675—Plummer vs. Collins.	1709—Nat. Trust Co. vs. Marshall.
1676—Wallace vs. Sherman.	1710—Marx vs. Jacoby.
1681—Thain vs. Wiard.	1721—Smith vs. Shiels.
1682—Bishop vs. Wright.	1722—Carpenter vs. Coulter
1687—Klaber vs. Coulter.	1723—Darrow vs. Fowler.
1702—Dunning vs. Stiger.	1724—Mermede vs. Klein.
1706—Root Steam Engine Co. vs. Parsons.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 7.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Olwell *vs.* Hayes; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Frankel *vs.* Marks; motion granted.

Van Slyck *vs.* Avery; motion granted on payment of costs of motion.

Third-avenue Savings Bank *vs.* Wheeler; order of reference granted.

Dodd *vs.* Redington, and English *vs.* Holmes; motions granted.

Lopers *vs.* King; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 7.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Sperling *vs.* Cohen; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 7.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Horn *vs.* Holmes; proceedings dismissed.

Kessler *vs.* Bachrom; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 7.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

A BAD BARGAIN, AND SUICIDE THE RESULT.

Josephine Scheurmann, Administratrix of Jacob Scheurmann, deceased, vs. Charles Matty and John C. Freudenstein.—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction granted against the defendants restraining them from foreclosing a chattel mortgage executed to them by the deceased husband of plaintiff.

The complaint and affidavit of plaintiff, on which the injunction was granted, alleges the following state of facts: In the month of August, 1870, the deceased, Jacob Scheurmann, agreed with defendants to exchange some real estate which he owned in Hudson City, N. J., for the stock, fixtures and good will of a wine business carried on by them at No. 203 East Houston-street in this City. The exchange was duly made, the deceased executing to Matty a chattel mortgage for $300 on the stock and fixtures in the store, which was assigned to the other defendant. At the time of making the bargain the stock in the store was understood to be of the value of $650. After executing the mortgage and taking possession of the store, the deceased discovered that the larger portion of the stock of wines therein at the time of making the contract had been removed, and that only about $100 worth remained. Deceased then saw defendants, and they promised to deliver the wines by Monday following at noon. This defendants failed to do, and in consequence of the failure, deceased became despairing and very low-spirited; that on the same Monday evening he (deceased) became more and more despondent and despairing; that at about 6 o'clock in the evening he came to plaintiff and stated to her: "Wife, we have lost everything; our children are beggars; I have been cheated out of everything; I don't know what to do; I am ruined;" that after making these statements, she saw him again about 12 o'clock at night for the last time alive, and on the following morning, at 6 o'clock, he was found dead, having hanged himself. It is charged, therefore, that the mortgage was obtained by fraud, and on this ground the injunction was granted against its foreclosure, which is now sought to be vacated. Freudenstein, one of the defendants, claims that the mortgage was transferred to him as an innocent holder, and in payment of a debt due from deceased, and which, defendants allege, had no connection with the contract for the exchange of property.

The motion was denied with $10 costs.

HABEAS CORPUS—LARCENY.

In re Margaret Pollock.—The petitioner, a little girl of twelve years, was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, she having been committed on a charge of grand larceny. On the return to the writ it was stated that the papers had not been sent up by the District-Attorney, owing to the absence of that gentleman with his assistants at the funeral of the late Dr. Bedford. The ground on which the prisoner was sought to be discharged was an informality in the commitment, the last name of the prisoner having been omitted. In the absence of the papers in the case, and of the District-Attorney, the hearing was postponed until to-morrow (today.) Henry Wehle, counsel for the petitioner.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 7.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF LEASE BY EXTRA-HAZARDOUS USE OF PREMISES—AN ATTEMPT TO ENJOIN THE PRINTING-PRESS.

Joseph Agate vs. Abraham Lowenbein and ten other defendants.—The defendants are occupants of the premises Nos. 645 and 647 Broadway, in this City, under a lease, the terms of which provide that the premises shall not be used for any business which will render the risk more hazardous, or increase the rate of insurance beyond that caused by the existence of a steam-engine and boiler, which are permitted on the premises; and that the stairway of No. 647 shall not be used except for the purpose of carrying in or out wines, coal, &c., with the appurtenances. Under this lease the firm of Little, Rennie & Co. occupy a part of the premises in carrying on the business of stereotypers, book and job printers; and the firm of Miller, Schmidt & Co. occupy a portion of the same premises in carrying on the business of bookbinders, both being deemed "specially hazardous." This occupancy the plaintiff claims to be a violation of the terms of the lease; that the policy is liable to vitiate thereby, unless he pays an increase of premium of fifty per cent. over and above the present rate paid by him, and on these grounds he asks for a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants from such use of the premises. On the part of the defendants it was contended that the business of stereotyping or bookbinding was no more specially hazardous than was the use of a steam-engine and boiler on the premises, which latter was permitted by the terms of the lease. The motion for an injunction was argued by Mr. J. Bainbridge Smith on behalf of the plaintiff, and by Mr. Henry Morrison in opposition.

Judge DALY in rendering his decision denying the injunction against carrying on the business complained of, says: It does not appear with certainty from the plaintiff's affidavit that any business is now carried on at Nos. 645 or 647 Broadway, which "will increase the hazard or rates of insurance more than may be caused by the steam-engine and boiler" put in by the lessee. The plaintiff himself swears the defendant's business is "specially hazardous" and does increase the hazard or rates of insurance, "but does not state positively the increase is over that caused by the boiler and engine." The affidavit of Kane shows the business to be "specially hazardous," and shows that plaintiff "has had, and will have, to pay rates of insurance deemed specially hazardous, which are fifty per cent. above his former rates of insurance on said buildings," but does not show that the plaintiff has before paid the full rates chargeable on the engine and boiler. No proof of the plaintiff shows the hazard of a stereotyping, job-printing and book-binding business is greater than the hazard of a steam-engine and boiler. On these grounds, the application for an injunction was denied, except so far as such injunction restrains the use of the stairs as prescribed in the lease, and to this extent a preliminary injunction is granted.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The Supreme Court, General Term, is adjourned to Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., by order of the Court. Non-enumerated causes only will be taken up at that time.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 7.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81	114⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅜
3,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	c.110
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110⅜
7,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅜
3,000	do	110⅛
3,000	N. C. 6s, O. Bds bet. call	51⅛
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	30
2,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	80⅞
6,000	Missouri St. 6s	90⅜
3,000	Louisiana 6s	72
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	90
1,000	Erie 4th	83⅞
3,000	C. Pac. G. Bds.	88⅞
25,000	do...bet. call	88⅞
3,000	U. Pac. 1st M.	81
1,000	do	80⅞
3,000	C. & N. W. con.	91
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv't	91⅞
2,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	97⅛
5,000	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	82⅞
2,000	Gt. West. 2d	83⅞
10	B'k of Commerce	123⅞
5	Cen. Nat. Bank	105
500	West. U. Tel...s30	34⅞
200	Pacific Mail	41⅞
422	do	41⅞
500	do...bet. call	41⅞
50	Adams Ex.	66⅞
150	Erie Railway	23⅞
100	do	23⅞
200	do...bet. call	23⅞
100	Chi. & N. W.	82⅞
100	U. S. Express	41⅞
125	N. Y. C. & Hud.	96⅜
200	do...s3	96⅜
100	do...s10	96⅜
200	do...bet. call	96⅜
200	do	96⅜
100	do	96⅜
600	do	96⅜
1,100	do	96⅜
20,000	N. Y. C. & H. C.	92
20,000	do...s10	92
20,000	do...bet. call	91⅞
5	Mich. Cen.	119
50	L. S. & M. S.	93⅞
200	do...bet. call	93⅞
100	do	93⅞
700	do	93⅞
100	do	93
10	C., C., C. & Ind.	80
6	Panama R.	85
10	do	85
100	do...s60	84⅞
55	do	85
100	do...s60	85
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85⅞
100	do	85⅞
35	do	86
300	do...bet. call	85⅞
100	N. J. Cen.	102⅞
100	do	102⅞
100	do	102
100	Mil. & St. P.	63⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	52⅞
400	Ohio & Miss.	35
100	Del., L. & W.	101⅞
5	N. Y. & N. H.	150
100	H. & St. Joe.	113⅞
100	H. & St. Joe. Pf.	115⅞
100	Albany & Susq.	86⅞
50	do	87

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅞
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅞
1,000	do	c.111⅞
140,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, bs.	110⅞
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110⅞
20,000	do	c.110⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	60⅞
25,000	do...b30	60⅞
20,000	do	60⅞
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, N. b30	29
10,000	do	28⅞
2,000	N. C. 6s, O. Bs. b. c.	50⅞
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	90⅞
10,000	do	90
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92⅞
1,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 C.	92
200	Mar. Pf.	10⅞
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	96
20000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	91⅞
65	Mich. Cen. R.	118⅞
10	L. S. & M. So. R.	93⅞
200	Tol., W. & W. R.	52⅞
50	do	52⅞
300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	88⅞
600	N. J. Cen. R.	102⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. R.	63
200	Ohio & Miss. R.	34⅞
18	P., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	94⅞
40	Del., Lack. & W. R.	101⅞
100	Han. & St. Jo. R.	114
100	do...b10	114

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7—P. M.

To the close of Bank hours there was no very exciting news from Europe. The belief is pretty general on the Street that the great War between Prussia and France is practically over. No one pretends to anticipate where or when another battle is likely to occur; nor is there much probability of a protracted siege of Paris, after the irresistible columns of the German Army arrive before that capital. The crisis of the War was passed last Friday at Sedan. The solution of Peace can only be a question of a few days, unless other Powers than the immediate belligerents become involved by the turn of events in Paris.

The sales of Gold have varied but slightly from the closing figure, 114½ ₱ cent., of last night. The temper of the Gold Room was at no time during the day very strong, and about 2 o'clock the bidding was ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. weaker than at the close of business on Tuesday.

In the foreign Exchanges there is something doing in the way of borrowing bills on London, in place of Money, on Stocks and other collateral. The lenders who draw the bills make their commission without risk of the market for Gold, which must be returned at the end of 60 days. The borrowers assume the trouble of selling the Bills for Gold; turning the proceeds into Currency, or lending out the Gold itself for 60 days. These operations are not new to the Street. They were quite common before the War on the Continent and promise to be as active now that the war draws to its close. The bills on London thus created, although on the very best basis, are sold a fraction below the market, and thus weaken by lessening the export demand for Gold. We quote 60 days London, 109⅝@¾; short sight, 110⅜@110½ ₱ cent. The bidding for the Treasury Gold, $1,000,000, today was not so large as for the same sum at the previous weekly sale last Wednesday.

BIDS FOR TREASURY GOLD, SEPT 7.

Lounsbery & Fanshawe.	
$100,000	114.01
100,000	114.12½
Duff & Tienken.	
10,000	114.18
10,000	114.20
10,000	114.22
10,000	114.24
10,000	114.26
Baker & Kitchen.	
10,000	114.13
10,000	114.11
10,000	114.07
10,000	114.05
10,000	114.03
J. Molter.	
25,000	114.11
25,000	114.12
25,000	115.13
25,000	114.14
25,000	114.15
25,000	114.16
25,000	114.19
25,000	114.21
25,000	114.43
25,000	114.24
Marx & Co.	
100,000	114.23¾
100,000	114.18¾
100,000	114.15
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
10,000	114.26
10,000	114.21
10,000	114.05
5,000	113.95
5,000	113.76
20,000	113.51
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
25,000	114.20
25,000	114.15
25,000	114.12
25,000	114.06
25,000	114.10
25,000	114.10
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	
10,000	114.02
10,000	113.95
10,000	113.85
10,000	113.80
10,000	113.75
Reid, Leo & Content.	
100,000	114.03
100,000	114.06
S. R. Jacobs.	
$10,000	114.25
10,000	114.20
10,000	114.15
10,000	114.10
10,000	114.05
J. A. Zerega & Co.	
50,000	114.21
50,000	114.23
50,000	114.26
50,000	114.28
50,000	114.31
W. B. Bend.	
50,000	114.26
50,000	114.21
50,000	114.17
50,000	114.13
H. Doubleday.	
5,000	114.20
5,000	114.24
G. C. Magoun.	
100,000	114.03
R. Baile.	
10,000	114.18
10,000	114.19
10,000	114.20
10,000	114.21
10,000	114.22
10,000	114.23
10,000	114.24
10,000	114.25
10,000	114.26
10,000	114.27
D. H. & M. Arnold & Co.	
10,000	114.40
10,000	114.17
10,000	113.95
P. Handy.	
5,000	114.28
5,000	114.31
5,000	114
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	
30,000	114.20
20,000	114.22
20,000	114.24
10,000	114.26
Trevor & Colgate.	
50,000	114.28
50,000	114.16
200,000	114.10
20,000	114.06
G. H. Bend.	
100,000	114.11
Total	$2,525,000.

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR TREASURY GOLD.

Duff & Tienken.	
$10,000	114.20
10,000	114.22
10,000	114.24
10,000	114.26
Parker Handy.	
5,000	114.28
5,000	114.31
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	
20,000	114.20
20,000	114.22
20,000	114.24
10,000	114.26
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
10,000	114.26
10,000	114.21
U. Doubleday.	
5,000	114.20
5,000	114.24
Robt. Baile.	
10,000	114.18
10,000	114.19
10,000	114.20
10,000	114.21
10,000	114.22
10,000	114.23
10,000	114.24
10,000	114.25
10,000	114.26
10,000	114.27
J. A. Zerega & Co.	
$50,000	114.21
50,000	114.23
50,000	114.26
50,000	114.28
50,000	114.31
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
25,000	114.20
Julius Molter.	
25,000	114.19
25,000	114.21
25,000	114.24
D. H. & M. Arnold & Co.	
10,000	114.40
S. R. Jacobs.	
10,000	114.25
10,000	114.20
W. B. Bend.	
50,000	114.21
50,000	114.26
Trevor & Colgate.	
50,000	114.28
Marx & Co.	
100,000	114.23¾
95,000	114.18¾
	$1,000,000

The depression of the future of the Fall Money market excites some attention on the Street and at the Stock Exchange. The rate of full 6 ₱ cent. on call loan to the Brokers is now accepted as the rate of the Street. The supply of Monday at this rate is moderately easy. The rapid return of low rates for money in London to 3½ ₱ cent. has induced free operations here with the Canada Bank Agencies and some of the private Banking houses, as referred to above, and this fact induces the belief that the New-York rate on short loans is not likely to go above 7 ₱ cent., even if the demand from the Stock Exchange should materially increase with the revived spirit of speculation on that arena. To-morrow the Treasury will receive about $1,145,000 in Currency for the Gold sold today, and will pay out, if promptly presented for, $2,000,000 United States 5-20s, say $2,200,000 Currency.

The Stock Exchange was not very active on the Public Funds, although the prices of Tuesday were well supported, in view of the intended purchase of $2,000,000 of United States 5-20s by the Treasury at noon to-morrow. The Southern State Bonds were in fair movement, the old Railway Mortgages in good request, and the new of the Pacific Roads in demand for the Centrals and Unions—the former at private sale at the counter of the Bankers of the Central Pacific Company, Messrs. FISK & HATCH, as well as at the Stock Exchange. The New-York and Western Railways were active, but near the close of the day lower in prices, and there seemed to be quite an interesting time in the Long Room, after the adjournment of the late Board upstairs, with heavy sales of Lake Shore, St. Pauls, New-York Central, &c., whether in realization by the *Bulls* or by way of enlarging the *Bear* interest in the market, it would, perhaps, be difficult to ascertain. The current impression was that the holders of these Stocks (bought some days ago at lower figures) were realizing.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 7.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	110⅞
American Gold Coin	114⅞	114⅞
Bills on London at Sight	110⅞	110⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅞	60⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅞	96⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	92	91⅞
Reading Railroad	97⅞	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	112⅞
North-western Common	82⅞	82⅞
North-western Preferred	89	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	41	40⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80⅞	79⅞
St. Paul Common	63	61⅞
Lake Shore	93⅞	92⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	35	34⅞
New-Jersey Central	102⅞	102⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52⅞	51⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

Gold receipts	$826,766 00
Gold payments	100,481 88
Gold balance	64,489,494 18
Currency receipts	238,041 97
Currency payments	253,694 33
Currency balance	11,880,887 81
Customs	752,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 coupon, 1867	110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coupon, 1868	110⅛
5-20 coupon, 1862	112⅛	10-40 registered	105⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864	111⅛	10-40 coupon	105⅛
5-20 coupon, 1865	111⅛	6s Currency	111⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	110		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, x c	63	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds	60⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103
Virginia 6s, x c	68⅛	Kentucky 6s	98
Virginia 6s, new bds	69⅛	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Georgia 6s	83	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 7s, new bds	91⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	51	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '66	28	Indiana 5 ₱ cent	100
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '68	24	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds	28½	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	100
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax	23½	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	100
S. Car. 6s, new bds	69½	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78	100
Missouri 6s	90	Mich. 7 ₱ ct. War L	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss	90	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	107½
Louisiana 6s	71	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	107½
La. 6s, new bds	65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
La. 8s, Levee bds	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
La. 8s, Levee bds	87½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
La. 7s, Penitentiary	74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Cal. 7s, large bds	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Connecticut 6s	100½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Alabama 5s	69	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Importers' & Traders'	153
Manhattan	145	Park	160
Mechanics'	133	Central National	105½
Union	124	Fourth National	105½
America	145	Ninth National	109
City	210	Tenth National	128½
Phenix	109	Oriental	165
Tradesmen's	151	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100½
Mechs. & Traders'	130	Del. & Hud. Canal	121½
National	118	Maryland Coal Co.	24
Seventh Ward	110	Canton Co., Baltimore	61
State of New-York	112	Consol. Coal of Md.	26
Broadway	250	Cumb. Coal & Iron	31
Mercantile	125	West. Union Tel.	31
American Exchange	115	Quicksilver Pref.	7
Chatham	167	Mariposa Mining	5½
Irving	120	Adams Express	66½
Citizens'	120	Wells-Fargo Express	12
People's	140	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2½
East River	114	American Express	41
Market	120	United States Ex.	41½
Nassau	108	Merchants' Union Ex	13½
Corn Exchange	120	Pacific Mail	41½
Continental	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Tol. & Wab. eq. bs.	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	T., W. & W. c. c. S. F.	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87
Erie 7s, 2d, '79	91½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	82
Erie 7s, 3d, '83	84½	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	83
Erie 7s, 4th, '80	82	Ill. & S. Iowa, 1st	75
Erie 7s, 5th, '88	79	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	98
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Gal. & Chi. 2d	94
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	102½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97
Harlem 1st	102	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	100	Morris & Essex 2d	92
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds	92½	N. J. Cen. 1st	102
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	112	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	94½	N. J. Cen. new bds	100
M. S. & N. I., S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98½	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 2d	97½
Cen. Pac. bds	88½	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 3d	93½
U. Pac. 1st bds	80	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	95
Alt. & T. H., 1st	95	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75½
Alt. & T. H., 2d, pf	83½	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	102½
Alt. & T. H., 2d, inc	75	Chi. & Alt. 1st	103
Chi. & N. W., S. F.	95½	Chi. & Alt. inc.	98
Con. 7 ₱ c. con	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92½
H. & St. J. Ld. Grants	108	St. L. & Iron M. bds	85½
H. & St. J. L. G. con	104	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	103½
Lack. & W. bds	95	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	91½
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. D.	86½
Del., L. & W. 2d	93½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	82½
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex	91	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	79
Tol. & Wab. 2d	86	Bos., H. & E. guar	25

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101½	102
City 6s, New	101½	101½
Camden and Amboy	114½	115
Pennsylvania Central	58½	58½
Reading	96½	96½
Lehigh Valley	58½	58½
Catawissa Preferred	37½	38
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	27
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	34	34½
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	89

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Aug. 26, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Aug. 18. France.	Aug. 25. France.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits and addition	7,044,822	7,044,943
Reserve of the Bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,667,519,900	1,708,363,100
Bank notes to order	52,109,339	50,301,161
Treasury accounts	123,808,149	214,309,525
Current accounts	498,253,641	430,792,831
Current branch banks	111,683,142	116,523,110
Dividends payable	1,860,397	1,697,290
Discounts	9,938,377	11,400,868
Rediscounted	1,157,050	1,157,050
Sundries	11,512,318	10,268,718
Total	2,694,605,757	2,760,717,350
Cash on hand	908,051,194	868,854,254
Commercial bills overdue	2,512,385	1,122,093
Commercial bills not yet due	751,475,611	774,426,154
Commercial branch banks	596,572,574	625,128,264
Advance on bullion	18,195,800	17,692,800
Branch banks	3,982,900	5,521,400
French public securities	18,928,100	32,238,700
Branch banks	10,880,310	11,237,310
On railway shares, &c.	45,244,800	45,671,800
By the branch banks	33,345,050	33,412,750
On Credit Foncier	4,949,300	4,964,300
Branches	1,424,000	1,447,800
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,557,157	80,557,157
Rentes and immobilities	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,952,697	9,616,812
Expenses and management	824,646	836,712
Sundries	11,164,752	12,378,414
Total	2,694,605,757	2,760,717,350

The *London Times*, of Aug. 26, reports of the Money Market:

"The Directors of the Bank of England have lowered their rate of discount from 4½ ₱ cent., to which it was reduced on Thursday last, to 4 ₱ cent. As the bullion and the reserve are now at points about equal to the average of those that prevailed during the eight months preceding the war, when the rate stood at 3 ₱ cent., there is apparently no prospect of much additional business being obtained, even at the reduction now made. It is true that the sales of property at present being effected on French account have created a demand for means of remittance to Paris, Havre, &c., but, in the face of this, large amounts of gold are daily flowing into the bank, while at the same time the restriction of trade and speculation is still leading to a diminution of the ordinary calls upon the money market. There is also an entirely novel influence to be taken into account. The annual Autumn outflow of British capital to the Continent of Europe for traveling purposes, has for many years past been increasing at a rate that must have brought it to a total of great magnitude. For the first time within modern memory this has been wholly checked, and there can be no doubt that the unusual retention of the sums hitherto thus expended will have an appreciable effect."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 24th of August gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,424,109	Decrease.... £37,970
Public deposits	5,264,648	Decrease.... 80,772
Other deposits	20,029,786	Decrease.... 412,934
Governm't securities	12,483,881	No alteration.
Other securities	19,950,086	Increase.... 236,673
Notes unemployed	10,881,070	Increase.... 584,645

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,246,305, being a decrease of £289,730; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,993,646, showing an increase of £207,658, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes, with the corresponding week of last year. The reserve held by the Bank is now equal to 45 ₱ cent. of its liabilities:

	At present.	Same week last year.
Bullion	£19,993,646	£21,032,677
Reserve	11,747,341	12,764,437
Notes in circulation	23,246,305	23,268,240
Rate of discount	4 ₱ cent.	2½ ₱ cent.
Consols	91⅞	93⅞
French Rentes	60f. 25c.	73f. 32c.

Earnings Pacific Railroad of Missouri for the fourth week of

August, 1870	$110,352 79
Total month August, 1870	343,194 83
Total month August, 1869	262,515 09
Increase	$80,679 74

The above is a favorable sign of increased business over the Missouri Roads. The enlarged passenger and freight traffic over this particular line is due in good part to the rapid settlement of the new State of Kansas and the additions constantly making to the Railway connections of and with that State.

It is announced that the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Road was completed last week, and is now in operation through its entire length. There has been a large amount of local capital invested in the work since 1867, and spent in good faith, upon its construction, as we are assured by a correspondent, in whose representations we have confidence. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Company, advertised by Messrs. TURNER BROTHERS, aside from the first lien upon the whole road and its equipment—which is, of itself, a good security—are doubly assured by the outlay referred to. A large section of the line has been in operation for nearly a year, doing a heavy local business and giving promise of a further large development of traffic, now that the through connections of the road are completed.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, &C., NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

☞ As we originally sold so many millions of FIVE TWENTY BONDS, and as the Government will soon be able to pay them off and to issue in their place the new Bonds, bearing four and one-half per cent. interest, we are constantly asked: "What had we better do with our Five-Twenties?"

We answer: "Keep them until you find a Security which you are satisfied is just as good; that is, just as sure to be paid, principal and interest—since it would be better to lose the present premium of ten per cent. than to risk the loss of the principal, or fail to get your interest promptly."

We are advising our most intimate friends to change into the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and for the following reasons: "The main line of the road is finished, and is no longer an experiment; it has now, in its infancy, a gross income of nearly $8,000,000, while its operating expenses are but fifty per cent., and its annual interest payments are less than $2,000,000. Its bonds are secured by property worth four times their amount. At their present price (between 88 and 90) they pay seven per cent interest in gold—and because the present difference of twenty to twenty-two per cent. between them and the Five-twenties is a sure profit and so much addition to your capital."

We originally placed these Bonds on the market; the Road has proved a triumphant success; its revenues are large and certain; its Bonds are as good as the Bonds of the Government, and we feel confident the time will come when they cannot be had except at a premium.

The Bonds are all of $1,000. Interest, six per cent., payable January and July, which, together with principal, is payable in U. S. gold coin, dollar for dollar, in New-York City. FISK & HATCH.

N. B.—We allow interest on deposits, make collections, and do a general Banking business.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	8	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,105
Bees-wax, pks	3	Resin, bbls	3,556
Cotton, bales	715	Beef, pks	322
Copper, bbls	28	Cut-meats, pks	30
Copper, cakes	149	Butter, pks	889
Dried Fruit, pks	998	Cheese, boxes	7,054
Eggs, bbls	354	Oil-cake, pks	1,704
Flour, bbls	18,543	Pea-nuts, bags	69
Wheat, bushels	123,435	Starch, boxes	450
Corn, bushels	58,200	Spelter, slabs	650
Rye, bushels	680	Sumac, bags	190
Malt, bushels	938	Tobacco, hhds	131
Oats, bushels	69,100	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,174
Hops, bales	124	Whisky, bbls	412
Hides, No.	209	Wool, bales	278
Leather, sides	1,918		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

Per steam-ship *Java*, for Liverpool—608 pks. Tobacco, 542 pks. Skins, 2,063 boxes Cheese, 14,965 bushels Wheat, 73 bales Cotton, 40 cases Copper.

Per steam-ship *Wisconsin*, for Liverpool—842 bales Cotton, 1 case Segars, 180 bags Silver Ore, 7 boxes Clocks, 5,964 boxes Cheese, 13 bales Hay, 2 boxes Washing-machines, 55 boxes Bacon, 50 bales Hog-hair, 60 casks Ashes, 100 tcs. Beef, 4 cases Glassware, 5 bbls. Hair Restorer, 347 hhds. Tobacco, 30 bbls. Paint, 2 tcs. Hams, 31,405 bushels Wheat, 3 Brandusters.

By the ship *Bantam*, for Liverpool—5 hhds. Tobacco, 190 boxes Tobacco, 200 sacks Oil-cake, 2,283 bags Oil-cake, 100 puncheons Syrup, 42,000 Staves, 1,396 bbls. Resin, 277 boxes Clocks, 15 bales Cotton, 47 bbls. Bees-wax, 103 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 425 bbls. flour.

By the ship *Twilight*, for Liverpool—2,623 bags Oil-cake, 500 bales Oil-cake, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 6,500 boxes Cheese, 29 hhds. Tobacco, 5 tcs. Tobacco, 130 hhds. Tallow, 3,700 bbls. Flour, 14,341 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *D. Cornwell*, for Liverpool—1,738 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Avon*, for Bristol—6,000 cases Naphtha.

By the steamer *Britannia*, for Glasgow—2,480 bbls. Flour, 41,700 lbs. Cheese, 25,218 bushels Wheat, 77 pks. Fish-oil, 111 hhds. Tobacco, 150 tcs. Beef, 71 cases Cabinet-work.

By the bark *Lakemba*, for Havre—2,990 bbls. Petroleum, 774 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig *Minnie K.*, for Stettin—1,054 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Ocean Phantom*, for Antwerp—27,159 bushels Wheat, 2,260 bags Coffee.

By the ship *Excelsior*, for Rotterdam—52,680 Staves, 37,000 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner *A. Heaton*, for Alicante—346 hhds. Tobacco, 4 boxes Tobacco, 12,000 Staves.

By the brig *Lena Star*, for Gibraltar—7,687 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Kildare*, for Gibraltar—24 hhds. Tobacco, 27,200 Staves.

ASHES—Pots have been salable and steady at $6 25@$6 75; Pearls continue inactive at $9 00@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Holders of desirable lots have been firm in their views, and not offering their supplies freely. The demand, however, has been comparatively tame today. No important sales transpired here. At Baltimore, 880 bags Rio, by the *Matilda*, were sold on private terms. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@19c.; Laguayra, 15¼c.@18c.; Rio, 9c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@18c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15¼c.@19¼c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¾c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active, and prices have favored buyers slightly. The main purchases for prompt delivery have been made by spinners, who took 1,612 bales. Speculators bought 122 bales, making the total sales 1,734 bales. For forward delivery, 2,400 bales have been disposed of, including 200 bales basis Low Middling, for September, 18¾c.; 200 bales do., for September, 17¾c.; 1,200 bales do., for October, 16¾c.@17¼c.; 200 bales do., for December, 16¾c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16½	17	17
Low Middling	19	19⅜	19⅜	19⅞
Middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Good Middling	22	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜

Movements of Cotton at This Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,063
Receipts last week	7,525
Receipts the preceding week	5,356
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	787,417
Receipts the preceding year	648,429
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Export clearances since our last	930
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	338,579
Estimated stock here	10,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been less call for State and Western Flour, since our last, and, with free offerings of most kinds, prices have been again quoted lower and irregular. There has been a moderate export inquiry for lines of shipping extras, but at rates below the views of holders. Unsound extras have also attracted some attention, chiefly at from $4 60@$4 75 ₱ bbl. The medium and better grades have been depressed and unsettled. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,300 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 35@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25; very good to choice do. at $5 25@$5 35; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 00@$5 25, ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 75@$4 50
Sour Flour	4 00@ 5 50
Superfine State and Western	4 35@ 4 90
Extra State	4 90@ 5 35
Extra City, shipping brands	4 90@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 00@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 40@ 8 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	4 90@ 5 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 30@ 8 50
Extra St Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 50@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at easier prices. Sales reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at about $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 15@$9 50 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request, but weak in price, at from $4 15@$5 75 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Sales of 325 bbls. Corn-meal has been very dull at $4 85@$5 25 for Yellow and White Western, $4 90@$5 for Jersey, $5 50@$5 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$4 75@$6 15
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 15@ 9 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 15@ 5 75
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 85@ 5 30
Corn-meal, puncheon	26 00@26 25

GRAIN—An active business has been reported in Wheat, chiefly in Red and Amber Western (Winter) and soft Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, for export, at, however, lower and drooping prices, under quite liberal offerings. A lively inquiry has been noted for old and new crop Red and Amber Western (Winter,) mostly for shipment, at the reduced figures, ranging from $1 25 for ordinary to $1 31 for choice boat loads, the latter rate for a boat load of choice new No. 1 Toledo, with the bulk of the dealings in Amber at $1 29@$1 30½ for good to prime boat loads, and some car loads reported at $1 31@$1 33 for prime to choice, ₱ bushel. No. 1 Spring has been in moderate request, chiefly at $1 15@$1 17 for steamer grades, and about $1 20 for very good sailing-vessel grades, ₱ bushel. No. 2 Spring has been rather freely dealt in at from $1 03@$1 08 for steamer grades of Chicago and Milwaukee. There has been but little call for the poorer grades of Spring, on the basis of 98c.@$1 01 for No. 3, and 90c.@97c. for Rejected, ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been very dull and nearly nominal in price. The general market closed heavily, particularly for other than sound parcels, which latter were not offered with much freedom. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 194,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35@$1 60, in car lots; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 33, chiefly at $1 29@$1 30 for good loads of Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 15@$1 20 for soft to very good; No. 2 Spring at $1 05@$1 10 for soft and sound to good Racine and Milwaukee, and $1 03@$1 08 for soft to very good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at 98c.@$1 01; Rejected and Mixed Spring at 90c.@97c.; Amber State at $1 29@$1 31; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 25@$1 33; White Southern at $1 45@$1 60, ₱ bushel. There has been a more active business reported in Mixed Western Corn, at from 73c. for unsound, to 82½c. for very choice, chiefly at 80c. for good boat-loads, which figures show a further material reduction in prices. Most of the purchases were made on trade account and near the close of Change. White and Yellow Corn has been difficult of sale and quoted much cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,500 bushels at 73c.@82½c., for poor to choice Mixed New Western, closing at about 80c. for good loads; 83c.@88½c. for Yellow Western and State; 83c.@95c. for White do., and 73c.@77c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. The market closed rather steadier on the basis of reduced figures. Rye continues in limited demand on the basis of 83c.@88c. for Western, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,650 bushels. Barley continues nominal. Barley-malt has been very quiet but steady, including Canada West at $1 30@$1 40, and State at $1 15@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in liberal supply and moderate demand at lower and yielding prices. The main call has been for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 48c., at which price some four or five boat loads were placed; also for new crop White Ohio at 49c.@53c. ₱ bushel. The poorer grades met with but little favor, and were much cheaper and quite unsettled. Old were neglected. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at 45c.@48c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western; 40c.@53c., as the extremes, for inferior to extra choice new Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 4,125 bbls. Flour and 60,271 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 2,480 bbls. Flour and 25,218 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 27,159 bushels Wheat for Antwerp; and 37,000 bushels Wheat for Rotterdam. The Albany *Argus* says: The aggregate receipts of Flour and Grain at Chicago, Toledo, Milwaukee, Detroit and Cleveland (excepting Corn) during the week ending Sept. 3 were very large, not only over the receipts of the week previous, but over those of the corresponding week of 1869. The aggregates for the week are:

	1870.	1869.
Flour, bbls	93,600	79,300
Wheat, bushels	1,221,900	1,135,300
Corn, bushels	530,400	1,228,800
Oats, bushels	768,800	397,500
Barley, bushels	223,500	40,200
Rye, bushels	66,000	38,500

The aggregate receipts of Wheat at the above points since Aug. 1, are 5,796,507 bushels, against 5,916,500 bushels for a corresponding period in 1869, showing a falling off about 120,000 bushels in the receipts of 1870. The following figures show what Chicago, Toledo, and Milwaukee have contributed to the above aggregates of Wheat:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Toledo.
1870	2,052,600	1,780,200	1,173,900
1869	1,647,500	455,300	2,453,600
	Inc. 405,100	Inc. 1,324,900	Dec. 1,279,700

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.; New rules quiet at from 80c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling slowly at 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in light demand at from 25c.@35c. for New Crop, 10c.@20c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@8c. for old growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 124 bales; exports, —bales.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, the trade throughout the district has been fair, and prices in pine descriptions have been well sustained. An increased demand for Canada Lumber, by way of the St. Lawrence, has strengthened the market here. Coarse Lumber is very firm, in light stock and in almost nominal receipt, and prices have an upward tendency. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week of August, were:

	Bds. & Sc'tling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, cub. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1870	18,643,900	1,087	....	705,000
1869	23,475,100	1,998	....	....

Of the Boards and Scantling received in 1870, 17,772,000 feet were by the Erie and 873,900 feet by the Champlain Canals. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1, were:

	Bds. & Sc'tling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, cub. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1870	263,880,500	11,741	....	11,957,700
1869	245,285,600	29,934	10,000	4,385,300

Vessels are plenty, with fair shipments of lumber at quoted rates. We quote:

To New-York, ₱ M	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 00
To Norwich and Middletown	2 50
To Hartford and Providence	3 00
To Boston, soft wood	5 00
To Boston, hard wood	6 00
Staves, ₱ ton to Boston	2 75

MOLASSES—Has been very dull within our range, with liberal offerings of most kinds reported. New Crop Porto Rico ranges nominally from 57c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 20c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	23c.@28c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	30c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@$1.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firm, but has been quiet on the basis of $1 95@$2 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts were 3,556 bbls.; exports, 1,396 bbls. Tar has been quiet at unchanged rates. Crude Turpentine has been wholly neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand and quoted steady, with sales reported of 410 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 40c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon. The receipts reached 1,105 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@41c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Resin, $1 90@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 75; Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in moderate demand, and held firmly at 14½c. for prompt delivery, at which equal to 750 bbls. were placed. For October delivery, 1,000 bbls. were disposed of at 14½c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been neglected and nominal in price. At the Creek the offerings of Crude in bulk have been more liberal, and prices have been quoted lower, on a moderate demand, with sale reported equal to 15,000 bbls., seller, 60 days, at $3 40@$3 45, closing weak at $3 35@$3 40 on the Lower, and $3 25@$3 30 on the Upper Roads, ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been offered more freely at reduced prices, leading to a more active business, the market closing heavily and in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported here of 1,500 bbls. Standard White for early delivery, part at 26¼c.; 7,000 bbls. do., September delivery, at 26⅛c.@26½c., closing weak at 26c.@26⅛c.; 3,000 bbls. do., October, at 26c., 2,500 bbls. do., November, at 26c.@26⅛c., and 2,000 bbls. do., buyer remainder of the year, at 27c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 6,500 bbls. Standard White, for September delivery, at 26¼c.@26½c., closing at 26¼c.; 3,000 bbls. do., October delivery, part at 25¼c., and 2,000 bbls. do., October and November delivery, on private terms. The receipts of Oil at Philadelphia included 2,960 bbls. Refined and 1,800 bbls. Crude. The export clearances of Refined hence have been 1,738 bbls. for Liverpool, 2,990 bbls. for Havre, 1,054 bbbls. for Stettin, and 7,687 cases for Gibraltar and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in demand, within a range from 31½c.@32½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon; sales, 5,000 cases. Naphtha has been less active, but quoted steady at 10¼c.@10½c. in shipping order, 10c.@10¼c. in cases, and 8½c.@9c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported of equal to 2,000 bbls., for October delivery, on private terms. The export clearances include 774 bbls. Naphtha for Havre, and 6,000 cases do. for Bristol.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been pressed for sale and quoted decidedly cheaper, yet has not been remarkably active. The inquiry has been mainly for Western Mess, for prompt and forward delivery, particularly the latter. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $26 50@$27 for Western Mess; $22 50@$24 75 for Prime and Extra Prime; $27 50@$29 for Prime Mess; $28 75@$29 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, including seller September, at $23 50@$27, closing at $26 50, and seller October, at $26 50 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been quiet and weak in price. Sales have been reported at equal to 105 pkgs. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 15c. for smoked do.; 16½c. for do., in tight tierces; 18½c.@22c. for Pickled and Smoked Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet, but firm at about 15c.@16½c. for City-cured Long Clear and Cut Middles, ₱ lb. Sales, 60 pgs. Lard has been offered more freely, and has been quoted lower, leading to rather freer purchases, chiefly of prime Steam. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@16¼c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle rendered, chiefly at 15¾c.@16c. for City, and 15¾c.@16c. for fair to prime Western Steam, mainly 16c. for prime, ₱ lb. Also 850 tcs. prime Steam, including seller September on private terms, and December at 14c. ₱ lb. Beef has been inactive, yet steady. Sales have been reported of 70 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $15@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been very quiet at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $31@$33 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $35@$37 50 for new ice-cured ₱ bbl. Butter has been quiet and less buoyant, including State, inferior to fancy, at 25c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@45c.; the day's receipts were 889 pks. Cheese continues very quiet at from 4c.@14c., as the extremes for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 7,054 boxes.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in demand and firm; sales 5,000 bags here, and 1,000 bags to arrive, at $2 22½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been less active, but without remarkable change in price. Refiners have been purchasing sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 622 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 9c.@12½c., and 60 boxes Havana at 10c. ₱ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was 83,276 hhds., 118,679 boxes and 505,227 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9¾c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10⅜c.@10¾c. Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at 11¾c.@12¾c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales, 45,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅝c., for ordinary to prime; 30,000 lbs. Stearine at 13¼c.@13¾c., and 24,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Sales, 1,000 boxes Terne plates at steady rates.

WHISKY—Has been in quite limited demand at easier prices. Sales, 350 bbls., in wood and iron-bound packages, at 92½c.@93c., chiefly at 93c., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 412 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported in the line of Grain engagement, chiefly for British ports, at stronger rates, and of Petroleum charters for the Continent at irregular figures. For Liverpool there were taken 2,000 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 50,000 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. ₱ bushel; and 3,000 boxes Cheese, at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8¼d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9½d. ₱ bushel. For Rotterdam, 15,500 bushels Wheat, at 9½d. ₱ bushel. For Stettin, a British bark, with 3,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For a Continental port direct, an American bark, with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, with 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 8s. ₱ bbl. From the Mediterranean, home, an American brig, with Fruit, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices current for Wednesday, Sept. 7, reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES *by* STARIN & FLOYD, *Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-street. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good clean packages.*

BUTTER—The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 8,458 packages. The demand for stock is still confined to the wants of the local trade, which are small, and to an extremely limited coastwise demand—it being evident that present ruling prices tend to diminish consumption to a considerable extent, as the majority of consumers necessarily are obliged to insist on low prices or the rejection of the use of high-priced food. There still continues much speculation among dealers and operators, on short crop and its effects, while the idea of a scarcity of Butter is already exploded; but allowing all that is claimed by those operating for a rise, it should be borne in mind that at present rates a crop one-third short will prove an overplus and in excess of wants. Fancy State firkins and tubs are selling in a retail way at 40c., while medium qualities of State and Western drag heavily. Fresh lots of Western Reserve are in good request at quotations. We make no alteration in our quotation list:

BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	36@38
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb	37@38
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb	34@35
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb	33@35
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	27@30
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@45
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@45
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@45
Western Reserve, firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	27@30
Chicago and North-west, firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	20@22
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb	15@17

CHEESE—The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 78,382 boxes. The demand for export, local and coastwise trade has been steady during the week, and the total has resulted in a heavy movement of stock. The weather has continued favorably cool, and but little damaged stock has arrived, which aids materially in giving confidence to both buyers and sellers. There is no change to note in rates, nor nothing to indicate any immediate alteration to either higher or lower prices. A few extra fancy factories have been placed at 14¼c., but our quotations are unaltered, as such transactions have no actual bearing on current market rates.

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb	13½@14
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	11 @13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb	8 @10
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	4 @ 8
State Factories, Dairies, ₱ lb	12 @13½
State Farm, Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb	8 @11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb	11 @12
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb	6 @10

POULTRY AND GAME—Turkeys and Fowls are in better request, and with lighter supplies are bringing higher figures. Dressed, in ice cars, continues to arrive, but, unless in very prime order, will not bring the price of Live.

LIVE POULTRY.

Ducks, State and Western, ₱ pair	$ 75@$ 88
Geese, State and Western, ₱ pair	1 50@ 1 75
Turkeys, State and Western, ₱ lb	21@ 23
Fowls, State and Western, ₱ lb	17@ 18
Spring Chickens, ₱ lb	19@ 20
Woodcock, ₱ pair	1 00@ 1 12
Grouse, ₱ pair	87@ 1 00

EGGS—The receipts continue moderate, and with a better demand prevailing prices are stronger; sales are yet made with loss off, though fresh stock is running better.

State and Pennsylvania, loss off, ₱ dozen	26@27
Western, loss off, ₱ dozen	25@26
Canada, loss off, ₱ dozen	25@26

BEANS AND PEAS—The market is quiet.

Beans, Marrow, prime, ₱ bushel	$2 50@$2 60
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ₱ bushel	2 00@ 2 25
Beans, Medium, prime, ₱ bushel	1 80@ 1 90
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ₱ bushel	1 20@ 1 50
Beans, Pea, prime, ₱ bushel	2 10@ 2 20
Beans, Assorted, common, ₱ bushel	50@ 1 00
Peas, Canada, free, ₱ bushel	1 25@ 1 28

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are a shade firmer, with a good business doing. Sweet are very plenty, dull, and lower.

Potatoes, Early Rose, ₱ bbl	$3 00@$3 25
Potatoes, Monitor, ₱ bbl	2 25@ 2 75
Potatoes, Jackson White, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 2 75
Potatoes, Dyright, ₱ bbl	3 25@ 3 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 25@ 3 00
Onions, Red, ₱ bbl	3 00@ 3 25
Cabbages, ₱ 100	5 00@10 00
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	50@ 75
Turnips, ₱ bbl	2 00@ 2 25
Green Corn, ₱ 100	1 00@ 1 25

FRUITS—Peaches have been rather scarce for the past few days, and prices are higher. Pears are also higher, with a lighter stock offering. Grapes are ruling low.

Peaches, Delaware, ₱ crate	$2 50@$3 50
Peaches, Delaware, ₱ basket	1 50@ 2 25
Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket	1 00@ 1 50
Peaches, Fancy, ₱ basket	2 00@ 2 50
Grapes, Concord, ₱ lb	7@ 8
Grapes, Hartford, ₱ lb	4@ 6
Grapes, Delaware, ₱ lb	8@ 10
Apples, Good Sour, ₱ bbl	2 25@ 2 50
Apples, Common, ₱ bbl	77@ 1 00
Plums, Fancy, ₱ bushel	3 00@ 3 50
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl	6 00@ 9 00
Pears, Duchess, ₱ bbl	6 00@ 9 00
Pears, Seckle, ₱ bbl	6 00@ 9 00
Pears, Cooking, ₱ bbl	2 00@ 3 00
Musk-melons, ₱ bbl	1 00@ 2 00
Water-melons, ₱ 100	15 00@30 00

DRIED FRUITS—There is a moderate business doing at about quotations:

Apples, State, good to prime, ₱ lb	5 @ 6
Apples, Western, good to prime, ₱ lb	4 @ 5
Apples, Southern, new, ₱ lb	4 @ 6
Peaches, Peeled, prime, ₱ lb	15 @17
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, prime, ₱ lb	5¾@ 6¾
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, prime, ₱ lb	5 @ 6
Blackberries, ₱ lb	10½@11
Raspberries, ₱ lb	24 @26
Cherries, New, ₱ lb	22 @23
Plums, ₱ lb	18 @20

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Rough Flaxseed, ₱ bushel	$2 35@$2 40
Timothy-seed, ₱ bushel	5 50@ 6 00
Bees-wax, ₱ lb	33@ 34
Broom-corn, Red, ₱ lb	6@ 7
Broom-corn, Green, ₱ lb	8@ 9
Broom-corn, Hurl, ₱ lb	10@ 11
Clover-seed, prime, ₱ lb	14@ 14½
Vinegar, pure, ₱ gallon	20@ 25
Feathers, Live Geese, new, ₱ lb	85@ 90
Ginseng, Southern, ₱ lb	70@ 76
Ginseng, Western, ₱ lb	60@ 65

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.

There was quite a lively trade in Sheep and Lambs on this forenoon, at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market. The stock was in the aggregate better than it has been for some time past. Prices ranged from 4½c.@9c. ₱ lb. A few Veals sold at 12c. ₱ lb., and the market closed firm at above rates for good grades, while inferior stock remained on hand. There are no quotations in Beeves for this day. Milch Cows are at Monday's rates; 2 head sold this day, at Forty-eighth-street Market, at $65 and $70 ₱ head. Weehawken Sheep Market dull; stock poor and light. Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Sept. 5, 1870: 4,226 head of horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 129 Veals, 9,760 Sheep and Lambs, 4,354 Hogs, 77 Horses—arrived in 332 cars. Gross arrivals yesterday and today at same yards: 33 head of horned Cattle, 2,349 Sheep and Lambs, 1,637 Hogs on transit to New-York City.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 170 Lambs, weight 9,970 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 25 Lambs, weight 1,350 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 43 Lambs, weight 2,920 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 49 Sheep, weight 3,540 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 34 Sheep, weight 2,880 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 108 Lambs, weight 5,170 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.

HUME & [illegible] sold 13 Calves, weight 2,175 lbs., at 12c. ₱ lb.; 3 Lambs, weight 265 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 73 Lambs, weight 5,000 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 230 Sheep, weight 18,420 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 117 Lambs, weight 8,340 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 81 Sheep, weight 6,670 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 95 Sheep, weight 7,150 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 121 Sheep, weight 9,010 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; also, a considerable lot of choice Canada black-faced Sheep, in good order for stores, at 6¾c. ₱ lb., to ship for Demerara.

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 21 Sheep, weight 1,850 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 138 Sheep, weight 10,270 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 17 Sheep, weight 1,470 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 218 Sheep, culls, at $2 ₱ head. Arrivals this day, six cars of Sheep, 4 sent to New-York City for sale, ½ remained unsold at 10 A. M. Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by above firm for week ending Sept. 7, 1870: 2,121 Sheep; price received, $8,949 41; average ₱ head, $4 21; range of prices, 4¼c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; 331 Lambs; price received, $4,105 71; average ₱ head, $4 41; range of prices, 7¾c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

J. H. REID sold 132 heavy State Hogs, weight 37,500 lbs., at $9 93¾ ₱ cwt. Market moderate.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
JULIUS CÆSAR. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Barrett, Mark Smith, Miss Louisa Moore and Mme. Ponisi.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
TWIXT AX AND CROWN. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs that the plan of the Prussians is to advance in two sections; one by Meluns and Fontainebleau, to Versailles, and the other by Laon to St. Denis. The latter force will make an attack on Montmartre, but the main attack will be on the other side. The enemy occupying Versailles will advance to Meudon, and thence to the heights of Clamart, and will throw up earthworks and plant batteries against Fort d'Issay and open fire on Vaugirard. A singular report appeared in the Paris *Journal le Soir*, yesterday, which is noted in a special from our Paris correspondent. It is, that during the interview between the King and the Emperor, the former behaved like a brute, and but for the intervention of the Crown Prince and Bismarck, would have had Napoleon shot.

It was reported in Paris, yesterday morning, and afterward confirmed, that the Prussian advance was near Soissons, which is situated on the left bank of the Aisne, and was rapidly marching toward the city; and later that the head of the column had halted, apparently at Laon and Epernay, the former of which is seventy-four miles north-east from Paris, and the latter nineteen miles west-north-west of Chalons. Jules Favre has issued a circular declaring that the war must continue, for France cannot yield one foot of soil or a stone of a fortress; that the people are undismayed, and that Paris will be defended to the last. The circular concludes: "Let Europe know that the Ministry have no other aim or ambition than peace; but war proving inevitable, we will continue the struggle, confident in the triumph of justice."

The Republic is accepted joyfully by every French city and town heard from. In Rome the proclamation of the Republic has caused profound sensation, and arrests are being constantly made of supposed conspirators. The London *Times* declares that the Republic will perish if France now refuses to treat for peace.

Gen. Wimpffen's address to his soldiers, explaining his course at Sedan, is given in full in our dispatches. He tells them that, after they had fought gallantly and desperately from daybreak to dark a vastly superior force, and had been obliged to retreat on Sedan, it was found that they were worn and exhausted, and that all their supplies, both of food and ammunition, were gone; therefore he saw that there was but one thing to be done to prevent their utter annihilation—to treat with the enemy. This was done; and after two attempts conditions were obtained by which, he says, they were saved "much of the possible annoying and insulting formalities which the usages of war generally impose."

It is reported that 1,200 of McMahon's army are at Mézières, and 20,000 between Vouziers and Le Chêne Populeux. The bombardment of Montmédy has ceased. An English correspondent reports that the garrison at Metz is starving.

GENERAL.

The Republican Convention of this State assembled at Saratoga, yesterday, and effected its organization. George William Curtis was chosen temporary and Gen. Van Wyck permanent Chairman. Addresses of considerable length were made by both these gentlemen. After the organization was completed and the committees appointed, the delegates proceeded to the nomination of Governor, and on the third ballot Stewart L. Woodford received the nomination, which was made unanimous.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Club was held at Springfield, Mass., yesterday. The gold medal for the best average shooting was won by W. W. Wetmore, of that city.

The White Stocking Base-ball Club of Chicago beat the Red Stockings of Cincinnati, yesterday, by a score of 10 to 6.

Sir Edward Thornton left Quebec for Washington, yesterday.

Gen. Coro, of the insurgent force in Cuba, is reported to have surrendered.

The latest advices from Venezuela represent the prospects to be favorable for peace. Nearly the whole Republic now acknowledges the claims of Blanco.

Peter Parker, one of the wealthiest citizens of Boston, died yesterday.

Mrs. John Adams, of Washington, a daughter-in-law of John Quincy Adams, died at the White Mountains, on the 31st ult., aged sixty years.

The contract providing for the union of the Hartford and New-Haven and New-York and New-Haven Railroads was ratified yesterday.

Stevens, the Franklin (N. H.) murderer, was committed for trial at Concord, yesterday.

The New-England Fair, at Manchester, N. H., was largely attended, yesterday. There were three horse-races, in which the first purses were won respectively by E. H. McKenney's *Maine Girl*, David Bigley's *Fanny*, and William B. Smith's *Thomas Jefferson* and *Ford Tyler*, the last race being for double teams.

Delegates to the Labor Reform Convention at Worcester, Mass., began to gather yesterday, and it is thought they will pronounce in favor of Wendell Phillips for Governor.

Half a million of dollars have been left by the late John Simmons, of Boston, to found a female seminary.

Thomas Banks was committed for trial in Boston, yesterday, charged with the murder of Thomas Radigan.

The jewelry-store of Messrs. Faye & Gleason, of Boston, was entered on Tuesday night, and robbed of $15,000 worth of property.

The annual election of the Southern Central Railroad was held yesterday. The old Board of Directors was re-elected. John H. Chedell was chosen President, John J. Taylor, Vice-President, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Treasurer, and Homer W. Lockwood, Secretary.

A dry goods store at Vermilion, Ohio, was burned yesterday, involving a loss of $20,000.

A new school-house at Braintree, Mass., valued at $23,000, was burned yesterday.

The ice-houses of the New-York Ice Company at Catskill Point were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

The fortieth annual Fair of the American Institute opened at the Empire Rink, on Third-avenue, yesterday. Addresses were made by Hon. Horace Greeley and Dr. George B. Loring.

The gold market was very quiet, yesterday, the fluctuations of the day ranging between 114⅜ and 114½, and the transactions being very light. The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank for the past three days will show that business is falling off. On the 5th the clearances were $152,466,000; on the 6th, $107,613,000; on the 7th, $67,060,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, yesterday, it was announced that the Broadway Bank had agreed to pay the Board the sum disbursed by the Bank on a forged warrant, amounting to $17,500, with $1,896 28 interest. The second and third prizes for designs for a normal college were conferred on Mr. O'Neill and the designer of the plan signed "Progress." Mr. Ward gave notice of his intention to revive the corporal punishment question at the next meeting of the Board.

Testimony was produced before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, in the case of David Herring, charged with having counterfeit money in his possession, with the intention of showing that the spurious notes seized at the prisoner's residence were left there without his knowledge. The case was adjourned for further hearing.

The Convention at Saratoga.

The Convention at Saratoga did a good day's work yesterday. The speech of Mr. G. W. Curtis was a temperate and able review of the chief grounds upon which the Republican Party bases its appeal for public support. Mr. Curtis indulged in no useless flights of rhetoric, but reviewed in a rapid and practical form the work already done by the party, and called attention to the great security as regards the future which the people would have in restoring that party to power in the State. The opportunity is indeed a great one. The *laissez-faire* school of politicians must have had almost enough of consigning their interests to the faithless hands of the Democrats. Extravagance almost without a parallel and misgovernment which has become a scandal to the whole country—a demoralized Legislature, and a great commercial city handed over to adventurers and the lawless classes—these are the most obvious results of Democratic rule. If the public are tired of all this, now is their time to show it. If they are ashamed of such abuses of authority as those which Gov. Hoffman has more than once been led into—notably in connection with the Erie Railroad—now is their time to interfere. The great issue they have to decide is between bad government, which the Democrats have given them, and good government, such as the Republicans would unquestionably introduce. There is enough in such an issue to rouse the most apathetic to an honest and earnest use of their political privileges.

Mr. Curtis laid great stress upon the fact that one source of our strength with the people consists in the simultaneous reduction of the debt and the taxes. These two measures have been carried on hand in hand, and consequently every discouragement inflicted upon the Republican Party would be a blow to the vital interests of the people. Vote for the Democrats and you vote for keeping up high taxes, and indefinitely postponing the liquidation of the national debt. If people do not understand this now, and withhold their support from the Republicans in consequence, they will have their eyes opened to the truth in an exceedingly unpleasant manner by and by. Mr. Van Wyck, in an animated address, recapitulated many other reasons why every patriotic citizen should support the Republicans at this crisis. We recommend waverers to read the speeches of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Van Wyck, and judge for themselves whether so good a claim for their support can be made out on the other side.

There had been much talk before the Convention met of placing the name of Mr. Horace Greeley at the head of the ticket. Had that been done, we should have held that the imperative duty of every sincere Republican was to work faithfully and unceasingly for the success of the ticket as it stood. We ventured some ten days ago to insist that it was incumbent upon us all to waive minor personal differences or prejudices, whatever they might be, and labor heartily for what we believe to be the "good old cause." The party is of greater importance than persons. Senator Conkling gave the best possible proof yesterday that he holds the same opinion, by publicly "burying the hatchet" with Senator Fenton. The Convention, however, did not nominate Mr. Greeley. Its choice fell upon Gen. Stewart L. Woodford—a name to which, we hope, all Republicans will rally. Gen. Woodford is exceedingly popular with the soldiers; he has served with honor as Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and he is universally recognized as one of the most promising of all the younger school of Republicans. He is a faithful adherent of the party—let us all work faithfully for him. He is an honest man, and therefore other honest men ought to vote for him. He has been a hard-working man himself, and comprehends the duties of society and government toward other working men. We earnestly wish him success, and we shall be much mistaken if every man who feels a pride in belonging to the illustrious Republican Party does not resolve to elect him, in spite of all the exertions of our political antagonists.

The French Army and the Republic.

Whether it be true or not that Jules Favre is going to propose, as the basis of a treaty of peace, the disbandment of the French Army, it must be admitted that any French statesman who looks forward to the permanent establishment of republican institutions in France, must be either very bold or very sanguine. The two Republics which the French have set up, in their time, have fallen victims—and without much difficulty—to the ambition of Generals, and the habits of passive obedience of the troops; and although circumstances are somewhat more favorable now than they were on the two former occasions, they have sufficient resemblance to make it impossible to look at the trial of a fresh experiment without anxiety.

That standing armies are dangerous to popular Governments, is one of the commonplaces of political discussion; but they are peculiarly dangerous in France, for several reasons. The whole French people have, in the first place, through long familiarity with arbitrary rule, far more respect for "authority" than for law, and rarely take the trouble to raise the question of right with anybody wearing an official garb, and able to back up his commands with force. There is no country in the world in which *de facto* Governments are accepted with such alacrity. The dangers of this habit of mind are aggravated by that other habit of mind which leads the provinces always to submit, as a matter of course, to any government which succeeds in setting itself up in Paris. The reins of authority being thus concentrated in the capital, the temptation which offers itself to anybody who commands the army in the capital to seize them, becomes almost irresistible. He knows the overthrow of the Government will be only an hour's work. One rush of the troops, and all is over, and he will find himself master of France. He has not to dread, what revolutionists in most other countries have to dread, and what keeps even very unscrupulous men in other countries in check—a prolonged civil war.

There is one other peculiarity of the popular mind in France which helps military conspirators powerfully, and that is the striking reverence of all classes for military rank. In the eyes of the peasantry and working classes in the towns, social distinctions may be said to be completely wiped out. The *bourgeois* is recognized as a better dressed and richer man than the *ouvrier*, but not a man to be respected on that account. Dukes, Counts, and Marquises, the present generation of Frenchmen know and care nothing about. They are, in the popular eye, titles with which rich men amuse themselves, but to the masses they convey no meaning, and, indeed, in France have no meaning. But military grades everybody understands and reverences. To the rustic mind, for instance, there is nothing greater than a General. This is a real distinction, implying real power and social weight. A General order has, in the eyes of most Frenchmen, a force and authority which they cannot, for the life of them, attach to the act of a Legislature, or the clauses of a constitution.

Now these defects of the national mind are things of which anybody who goes to work to set up a Republic in France has to take count, but of which French Republicans hitherto have not taken count. Both after the Revolution of 1791, and that of 1848, the army was kept, fostered and flattered in the old style, and the whole machinery of government left within easy reach of the commander of an enormous force quartered in Paris—though all knew very well that both in his eyes, and in the eyes of the soldiery, legislators who debate before deciding, are simply so many idle, and rather ridiculous talkers, and that the government of a regiment is really the model on which the affairs of a State should be conducted. The result, and not unnatural result, was that in both cases the General in command of the troops cleared out the Legislature, and put an end to the Republic, without the slightest hesitation, as soon as he had got tired of them and saw that anything could be gained by it. If anybody says that this cannot happen again if the standing army is left in existence and concentrated in great masses in the capital, and if the command of it is left in the hands of one person, —as it must be in practice, whether or no in theory,—he must base his opinion on something else than the observed facts of French history or of French character.

The only safety for popular government in France would seem to be the abolition of the standing army as it now exists, the committal of the keeping of the peace and safety of Paris to the National Guard, and the adoption in the country districts, for purposes of national defense, of a modification of the Prussian system; that is to say, while maintaining a body of highly-trained officers, and perhaps keeping the artillery and cavalry constantly under arms, or corps which cannot be called out suddenly—trusting to militia, each regiment raised in a particular district, for the infantry. Such a force, it is now clear, might be made a very effective weapon of defense or offense, while it would not, and could not, be made what the French Army now is—a standing menace to republican institutions.

We have little doubt that most careful observers of French affairs will be disposed to judge of the chance of success of the new republican experiment by the amount of boldness shown by the leaders in dealing, after the present war is over, with the military problem, which is in reality the great problem of French politics. The Republicans have hitherto shown themselves just as much afraid to touch the army, and just as ready to flatter and caress it, as the Bonapartists, or Legitimists, or Orleanists. All parties have acted as if they believed—and the worst of it, we fear, is that all parties *have* believed—that unless the army was very large, and very much petted, France could not be "a great nation." Whether a Republic can be founded under the influence of such ideas, is a problem still to be solved. If the new Government gets rid of these ideas, it will do more for France than any of its predecessors. It will turn toward science and industry the great current of genius and of devotion, which has for so many generations flowed toward military affairs exclusively, and in this way alone enormously increase the resources of the country. But more than all, it will accustom the French mind to the idea of law as something above bayonets, and, better than bayonets, not heeding bayonets; and to the distinction,—a proper appreciation of which lies at the very basis of constitutional government,—between legal and *de facto* authority. Very few Frenchmen now see it.

Our Internal Commerce.

During the last session of the Legislature, a scheme was adopted for funding the existing canal debt for twelve years, and for paying the same during that time by the application of moneys received from tolls. It was clearly demonstrated that with a much lower rate of tolls than was then imposed the debt could be entirely liquidated within the time above named, and when that was accomplished, it was proposed to make the canals practically free. By the Constitution it was necessary that this scheme should be submitted to the people at the general election in November.

In addition to the above legislation, the Canal Board reduced the previously-existing toll-sheet about one-half, whereat those interested in canal transportation were naturally elated. They had great anticipations of a large business. But as the weeks passed, they discovered that the diversion of business to other routes was not checked, and that the volume of our canal trade was even less than in previous years. Thereupon the same men who had warmly advocated the funding scheme of last Winter, became impatient, and began to discuss the policy of making the canal debt a general charge upon the State Treasury, thus rendering the canal free at once. In the western part of the State, this discussion is now going on, regardless of the pending funding proposition.

Recently another scheme has been revived, which is to call upon the General Government to pay off the State debt of ten millions, to enlarge the canals to double their present capacity, and then to abolish all tolls in excess of actual cost of maintenance and repair. The proposition is by no means a new one, it having been before Congress in various forms for several years. It is now asserted, however, by its special champions, that if the consent of the State can be obtained, an act can be passed through Congress during the next session carrying the plan into effect. We doubt if Congress could be induced to impose a new burden of ten millions upon the Federal Treasury for such a purpose; but even if it could, it is doubtful if it would be good policy for the State to accept the proposition.

At all events it is desirable to carry into effect the plan adopted last Winter, and to give it a fair trial, before accepting any new device. Undoubtedly the falling off in our internal traffic has been largely owing to unusual circumstances which have attended the business of the present season, and which another year will rectify. A great commercial problem, like the one we are considering, requires steadiness of policy in order to achieve success, and for that reason, if for no other, we should be averse from entering upon any new experiments until the one already agreed upon has been fairly tried.

Why not Recognize the French Republic?

The telegraph has made two or three incidental references to a dispatch addressed by M. Jules Favre, in behalf of the Republic of France, to the Government of the United States,—an answer to which is said to be anxiously expected. The purport of the message seems to have been an informal solicitation of sympathy, and of the moral support which sympathy implies, on the part of this country toward the new-born Republic of Europe.

Nothing could be more natural than the desire of France to receive the sympathetic greeting of another Republic. Its people, freed from the bondage and the frauds of the Empire, turn instinctively to the New World for the strong words of encouragement which can be hoped for nowhere else. England and Austria contemplate diplomatic recognition, and other monarchies may follow their example. These, however, are formalities that would be as readily extended to a despotism. The recognition is of a Government *de facto*,—not of a Republic for its own sake. And though for international purposes the fact is not unimportant, it conveys to the Republicans of France no assurance of the hearty, genuine friendship of which they stand in urgent need. For that, where shall they look if not to the United States?

The appeal, though in the name of France, and primarily for the benefit of its present Government, really concerns republicanism wherever it exists in Europe. Whatever recognition the Government may receive, there can be no doubt that the Powers extending it will exert themselves energetically to repress revolutionary movements elsewhere. The revolution in France has operated like an earthquake throughout Europe. It has called into activity the hitherto dormant convictions of Republicans—it has imparted confidence and purpose to elements of discontent which threaten more than one throne. The common interests of Kings and Emperors require that these be held in check. On the other hand, the interests of the French Republic will be promoted by the growth and development of republican opinion in neighboring countries. It has a mission for Europe, as well as for the people of France. But the Republicans of other lands are for the time unable to reciprocate the service. They watch with eager eyes the dawn of a new democracy, and await impatiently the opportunity to profit by its teachings. But only an organized and powerful nation can speak the word that would really help it. "All hail, brother!" is a welcome which only the Government of the United States can give with any immediate effect.

Ought that welcome to be withheld? There would be no hesitation in saying No, were France not at war with a Power that is also friendly to this country. Is, then, a cordial recognition of the Republic incompatible with the fulfillment of our national obligations as a neutral? Assuredly not. We should recognize—not the enemy of Prussia, but the pioneer Republic of the Old World. *That* has a claim upon our sympathy too strong to be denied. Shall America be more backward than Austria or England? Shall we not, rather, hasten to acknowledge the Republic, and infuse into our acknowledgment a moral significance which neither Queen nor Kaiser is likely to intend?

The changed aspect of affairs imposes another duty upon our Government. The duty to co-operate with other neutral Powers in the work of mediation, was pressed upon the authorities at Washington, from considerations of humanity, while yet the Empire existed. The President was silent—probably under a belief that an attempt at mediation then might be construed as intervention against Prussia, whose cause commanded the great body of American sympathy. We thought the opinion untenable, but at least it was entitled to respect. What can be said now against an offer to mediate? King William proclaimed that he made war against Napoleon, not against a people. Napoleon is a prisoner of war; the Empire has been swept into the rubbish heap of history. A Republic expresses the will of the people. Will the King, forgetful of his word, now wage war against the people? It is incumbent on the Executive of the Republic of the United States to use whatever influence he possesses to avert so great a calamity. He has no power to aid the French republic directly, but he will incur a grave responsibility if he remain a passive observer of hostilities which now threaten its life. An opportunity for mediation has come, and there are Powers in Europe which stand ready to be mediators. Will the United States exhibit an almost criminal indifference to the fate of republicanism in France, leaving monarchs alone to plead for peace? President Grant must decide. Our Washington dispatch this morning gives us to understand that nobody knows where the Government is at this moment. But a diligent search might succeed in finding it.

Deputy Sheriffs.

Irregularities in the dealings of Deputy Sheriffs are not so uncommon as to seem to call for especial remark. But that their extortions should be resisted is only less unusual than that they should be made the subject of investigation in a Court of Justice. And if the case of Deputy Sheriff O'Hara, accused of an attempt to blackmail by means of a forged warrant, should suggest to Sheriff O'Brien the necessity of a thorough reform in his department, the public, at least, will have reason to rejoice. For years it has been notorious to all who have had dealings with them, that the underlings of the Sheriff's office have been permitted to impose on the community by a system of peculations. For this their opportunities are ample; executions, attachments, and replevins alone constantly putting in their charge large amounts of valuable property. And they have generally availed themselves of their opportunities in a manner that would do no discredit to professional pillagers. We do not hesitate to assert, and we believe that the assertion will be confirmed by every respectable lawyer in the City, that in a large proportion of cases, where a Sheriff's officer is put in charge of property under process of law, it is returned to its owner incomplete and injured. We hear of one case where cigars and liquors to the value of nearly a hundred dollars, were deliberately appropriated by a deputy levying an execution, before the eyes of the owner. In another instance, trunks of clothing that formed part of the subject matter of a replevin suit, were turned over to the possession of the plaintiffs, by the deputy who had them in charge, only on payment of an exorbitant bribe. This, it is hardly necessary to say, was in sheer defiance of law. In this latter case, of the articles left with the Sheriff, a number were never returned at all, and others returned so defaced as to be nearly worthless. Add to this that the sufferer is, in all cases, treated with the utmost insolence, and required to pay enormous fees, and it will be seen that Deputy Sheriffs are very costly luxuries.

We might multiply examples of the sort we have given, but they must be familiar to the experience of most New-York business men. And since the iniquities in question have been brought to light in one case, we trust that Sheriff O'Brien will take steps to remove from his office this reproach. These deputy officials may be useful at primary elections, and conveniently forgetful at the polls, but in the long run they cannot fail to bring great discredit and discomfiture upon the public officer or the party that employs and upholds them.

A Princess' Baggage.

In grotesque contrast to the horrors of the war, is the episode of poor Princess Mathilde, captured with her sixty-two trunks while flying to friendly Belgium. In face of the dreadful carnage and suffering now desolating the fairest provinces of France, and which must sober and sadden every sensitive heart, we can scarcely repress a smile at the misfortune of this unhappy lady. Captivity is bad enough, but what is captivity compared to the misery of gazing upon one's marvels of millinery, the delicate arcana of the wardrobe, tumbled and tossed by the rude hands of an exultant soldiery? For the cable brings us the ominous report that the Princess' baggage is held for examination—an examination, we may be sure, to which the most rigorous of Custom-house searches would be as mild as the investigation of a legislative committee into charges of Legislative corruption.

War is no respecter of persons, and all the courtesy of the Prussian officers will be needed to preserve from harm the Princess' finery. And if by some cruel chance her sixty-two trunks should be confiscated, or in the confusion of march and battle, fall a prey to the spoiler, there will be a spectacle to try her nerves, as surely woman's nerves were never tried before. Fancy the whiskered Uhlan and the fierce Hussar parading in the spoils of Paris boudoirs; stalwart grenadiers strutting about in those charming suits that once gladdened the Bois de Boulogne; or grim artillerymen adorning their helmeted heads with the loves of bonnets that were once the delight and envy of the Boulevard. Who does not pity the unlucky Princess?

Let us hope, however, that fate has no such cruel shock in store for her, and that her treasures may be restored to her intact. Luckily for her, Mars, and not Bellona, the God of War and not the Goddess, will preside over this novel inquisition; and modern heroes are more tender to the weaknesses of the sex than when the furious Greek, "far on the surging plains of windy Troy," did not spare to wound the Goddess of Love herself. Whatever damaging revelation those sixty-two trunks may make, their captors, we trust, will remember that the owner has already suffered the severest punishment a woman of fashion ought to be called on to endure, in being left literally and truly with nothing to wear.

Some Causes of French Disaster.

The enormous sums of money which had been expended by the French, for the purpose of placing their army on a war footing, deceived very many, and the Emperor among the rest, into the belief that France was ready to cope with any military Power whatever, and hence he was prompt in seizing an opportunity for declaring war with Prussia. The result, however, has shown that the French were actually unprepared, either for an offensive or a defensive war, while the plan of the Prussian campaign was such as not only to take advantage of this want of preparation, but also to gain the benefit which could be obtained from the weaknesses of the French military system without affording an opportunity for the display of any of its well-known good points.

One of the principal causes of the unvarying successes of the Prussians has doubtless been their superior numbers. Wherever the Prussian and French forces have met for battle, the strength of the former has been greatly superior to that of the latter, and the victory has as usual remained with the strongest battalions. As a result of this overwhelming proportion of men, the Prussians have been able to follow up their victories with vigor and promptitude. Had the movements of the invaders been less rapid, the French might have been able to bring new levies enough into the field to remedy their disparity in numbers; but von Moltke was too sagacious a strategist not to appreciate the advantages of rapid action, and ever since the first victory at Wissembourg the Prussians have been incessantly pushing the French. At the commencement of hostilities it was uncertain where the Prussians would first strike, and the French Army was therefore distributed all along the frontier. When, finally, McMahon and Bazaine had each concentrated his army, the Prussians thrust a sufficient force between them to prevent them from forming a junction, thus effectually checkmating any attempt at cooperation.

All the advantages which accrue to an army waging an offensive war have been enjoyed by the Prussians, and all the disadvantages of continually acting on the defensive have fallen to the French. The Prussians have carried on the war upon foreign soil, and thereby saved their own country from the devastation which has been spread over the fair fields of France, and in addition, their victories have elevated the *morale* of their army, and have correspondingly depressed that of the French. While the attacking force has always been able to move toward the point at which it has been aiming, its antagonist has been confined to efforts to repel continual assaults. The French are not so well able to act long on the defensive as their adversaries, for in their military system they place far greater stress upon the fortitude and *élan* of the individual soldier than upon the steadiness of the company and regiment. The French chasseur or zouave will exhibit a dash and spirit in attacking which are not surpassed by any soldiery, but it requires other qualities than these to enable an army always to present an unbroken front to a conquering and advancing foe. The French pride themselves on their freedom from the stiffness and precision which characterize the German soldiers, but it is these very characteristics which have given to the latter their great effective strength. While the French foot soldiers are chiefly organized to act as light infantry, the Prussians still adhere to the cumbrous three-rank formation, although in battle the third rank act as *tirailleurs*, or skirmishers, thus giving greater mobility to the rest of the command. If the present war is a test of the merits of the respective systems, the old has more than held its ground against the new. The modern tendency in tactics is doubtless toward less stiffness and precision in drill, but the French seem to have gone so far in this direction that steadiness has been sacrificed to dash and *élan*.

In all that pertains to logistics, or the moving and supplying of troops, the French were greatly inferior to the Prussians. The meat sausage with which the latter were supplied formed a good substitute for fresh beef when the latter could not be obtained, and was of great service during the rapid marches upon which the Prussian strategists so much rely. In the matter of bread, too, the Prussians have made a valuable improvement. Their army on the march is now supplied with a kind of war bread, somewhat similar to the "hard-tack" which the soldiers talked about so much in our war, and which was really a very good substitute for fresh bread. The Prussian staff officers, moreover, were thoroughly informed as to the resources of every town, village and hamlet in France. They knew just how many men could be quartered in each town; how large a requisition of provisions and forage each section could furnish, and they were prepared to be indifferent to any plea of inability to furnish what was demanded.

These are but a few points in which the Prussian military organization has shown its superiority, and which has been rendered all the more prominent by the rapidity with which action has succeeded action.

Vice-President Colfax has been so generally credited with bright political prospects, and the success of his career has apparently rendered their realization so probable, that the announcement of his intention to retire from public life at the close of his present term will be received by the country with genuine surprise. His words, however, are emphatic. "My ambition is all gratified and satisfied," he remarks. "I shall leave public life voluntarily and without a regret, and expect to go into active business." Mr. Colfax is not alone in the weariness which public life produces, or in the desire to exchange an unprofitable fame for the substantial rewards of business life. Mr. Schenck had the same feeling and purpose, but for the time the will of his old constituents prevails over his own. It may yet be so with Mr. Colfax. But the business? Are Mr. Colfax's talents to be restored to the world of journalism?

* * *

Wall-street is less wise than might be supposed if it really believes that the war troubles are ended. It is more probable that the belief professed is feigned for speculative purposes, than that men proverbially sharp and shrewd mistake a pause in the great struggle, and an essential change in its character, for evidences of peace. The signs all point the other way. The apparent hopelessness of the struggle on the part of France is, unfortunately, not obvious to France herself. When the aged and thoughtful Guizot still insists that "France is superior to Prussia in men, money, and territory, and is equal in perseverance," we may comprehend the faith manifested by the more ardent leaders and by the multitude. It is clear that, at present, the Republic is willing to entertain the idea of peace only in consideration of the withdrawal of the Prussian Armies—a very improbable contingency. Moreover, the excitement produced in other countries by the proclamation of a republic in France will operate widely as a disturbing force. Critical times are in store for Europe, and while these continue, financial confidence and business activity will be impossible. We recommend our down-town philosophers to think again.

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New-York is not the only State, and the Republican Party is not the only party, which suffers from traffickers in politics. Missouri labors under the same affliction, if the St. Louis *Republican*—good Democratic authority—speaks truly:

> "We believe one great source of the failures of the Democracy has been the inordinate greed of party hacks—men who attach themselves to political organizations, not with a patriotic intent to assist to reform the Government, but for the rewards of place."

Tammany, then, is not a New-York institution, exclusively, and the Young Democracy have disciples elsewhere than in this City. Here, however, the Democratic traders are not "hacks" in the impecunious sense. The Democratic reformers, at their meeting on Tuesday, described them as "a wealthy and unprincipled oligarchy"—as "having grown rich on the spoils of office," and so forth. They are the masters, not the servants, of their party. Will they be cast off in New-York or Missouri first?

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Both political parties in several of the Central and Western States have demanded the stoppage of the system by which public lands have been squandered for the benefit of railroad and other corporations. "Let us adopt this principle," said Senator Sherman, on Saturday last, "that hereafter no public land shall be given away or sold to any one except a preemptor, or settler under the Homestead law;" and this, substantially, is the ground defined by the State Conventions that have spoken on the subject. Land grants have had their uses in hastening the construction of railroads in the newer States, and this, again, has promoted settlement. But the abuses of the system now exceed its benefits, and neither party dare assume the responsibility of its continuance. The Senate, indeed, sanctioned several grants last session, but the House killed all, save that in aid of the Northern Pacific route. We shall hear of no more aid of that sort.

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All the Republican nominations for Congress (nineteen in number) have been made in Ohio, and in all but three districts on the Democratic side. The list is a very strong one on both sides, and embraces an unusually large number of members of the present Congress. Eight Republican and three Democratic members have been renominated, and it is predicted by the most experienced politicians that fourteen Republicans and four Democrats are certain of election, one district (the Sixth) being doubtful. Should this prediction prove correct, the representation of the State in the next Congress will be the same, politically, as now. The canvass in all the districts is animated, as is generally the case in Ohio.

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The Cincinnati *Anzeiger*, a Democratic German daily, has a sharp article contrasting the tone of Republican and Democratic journals. It concedes the former to have extended an intelligent recognition of the real issue in the contest, and a hearty sympathy with Germany; while the latter has heaped "abuse" and "venomous lies" upon Prussia. It therefore charges the Democratic Party with ignorance of, and spite toward, the cause of liberal civilization in Germany. The *Anzeiger* expresses the general German sentiment throughout the country, and the result will be manifested at the approaching elections.

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In San Francisco, lately, a special committee has reported in favor of a wooden pavement, known as the Stow patent, and against the Nicolson. But the fact is that no wooden pavement will stand the requirements of business in large cities. Even in Chicago, where the Nicolson has so long been in favor, the people are beginning to call for something more permanent. The *Times* of that city says: "The sooner city authorities abandon all these wooden devices, and turn their attention to more substantial and durable material, the better it will be for all—except contractors." A specimen of first-class pavement is to be seen in Eleventh-street, in this City, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue. It makes no dust, is perfectly hard, and seems likely to wear for years. It has now been down for some months, and shows no sign of the heavy traffic which has already passed over it. It is certainly the most successful of all the experiments in paving hitherto tried in New-York.

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

Nomination of Stewart L. Woodford for Governor.

Sympathy for Germany and the Oppressed of All Nations.

Position of the Temperance Men.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 7.—The Republican State Convention has closed its first day's proceedings by the nomination of Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD for Governor. The Convention met at noon, and up to that time the strength of the respective candidates remained about the same as last evening. Everything was in a state of uncertainty, both as to the nominee for Governor, and the organization of the Convention. It was reported this morning that FENTON was to carry the quarrel with CONKLING into the Convention, and make the issue on temporary Chairman, he himself being a candidate for President of the Convention. Contrary to general expectation, and to the boasts of Fenton men, the Fenton candidate was badly beaten, and by the strategy of Senator CONKLING, who on the success of his candidate immediately moved that the opposing candidate be declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for permanent Chairman. The Fenton men were disarmed, FENTON himself was thrown out of the field as a candidate, the Conkling men got the credit of magnanimity, and peace and harmony was secured for the balance of the Convention. The result was regarded as a brilliant stroke of generalship on the part of CONKLING, and a stunning defeat for FENTON. Mr. CURTIS, the temporary Chairman, drew down the applause of the house, and completed the programme by appointing CONKLING and FENTON to conduct the permanent Chairman to his seat. Mr. CURTIS, in calling the Convention to order, made an eloquent and forcible address, which was received with enthusiasm by all parties, and had the effect to bring him forward during the recess as a new candidate for Governor, and had the recess continued a few hours longer he would very likely have received the nomination. On the reassembling of the Convention an informal ballot was had, which indicated that the delegates were under no one's lead, but each one voted as he saw fit. The result showed that GREELEY's strength was not so great as either his friends or his enemies had anticipated. On the first formal ballot he grew still weaker, and on the third and last he was totally eclipsed, and, on motion, WOODFORD was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. The Fenton and Anti-Fenton feeling which was so strongly exhibited at the opening of the Convention, did not show itself at all in the ballots. For Gov. FENTON and Senator CONKLING, both voted indiscriminately for one or the other candidate. The defeat of Mr. GREELEY was due to a general feeling which prevailed among his friends as well as among his opponents, that, as a Gubernatorial candidate, he would weaken rather than strengthen the ticket. Mr. WOODFORD's nomination is received with satisfaction by all the delegates, and it is believed that with his name heading the ticket, harmony will prevail in the party and victory will be certain.

The resolutions were read by Senator CONKLING and received with great applause, especially those sympathizing with Germany and against sectarian schools. Notwithstanding it was nearly midnight when the nomination for Governor was declared, the Convention refused to adjourn till morning and proceeded to ballot for Lieutenant-Governor. Ex-Speaker LITTLEJOHN received the nomination on the first ballot. No better nomination could be made, and it will add immensely to the strength of the ticket.

Detailed Report of the Proceedings—Addresses by George William Curtis, the Temporary Chairman, and Gen. Van Wyck, the Permanent Presiding Officer—Nomination of Stewart L. Woodford for Governor—The Platform.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Convention was called to meet at 12 o'clock today in the ball-room of the Grand Union Hotel, but owing to the vast crowd of spectators, who rushed in and took the seats of the delegates, an hour was lost in clearing the hall. At 1 o'clock HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, when Gen. CURTIS moved that Gen. VAN WYCK be made temporary Chairman. CHARLES SPENCER moved as an amendment that GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS be made temporary Chairman. Judge JAMES WOOD moved that the list of delegates be called, and let the Convention name who shall be Chairman. This motion was carried. The New-York delegation, at their meeting this morning, only resolved upon a request to the Convention to make GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS temporary Chairman.

ELECTION OF TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The list of delegates was then called with this result: GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS was named by 220 delegates, and Gen. VAN WYCK by 150 delegates. When the name of REUBEN E. FENTON was called he responded by vote for Gen. VAN WYCK. Three cheers were given. Three cheers were then called for Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING and given with great force by apparently much the largest portion of the Convention. When the Kings County delegation was called, there were contestants announced from the Seventh District, and pronounced a fraud by Mr. MADDOX, gotten up here and never known in the district. Also a similar announcement was made respecting the Fifth District, which was pronounced a fraud by Mr. E. WEBSTER. When the name of ROSCOE CONKLING was called the Convention became wild with enthusiasm, and gave prolonged cheers. He voted for CURTIS. When JOHN A. GRISWOLD's name was called, he voted for CURTIS amid a round of cheers. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS was declared the chosen temporary Chairman. On motion of Gen. VAN WYCK, the nomination was made unanimous. Mr. CONKLING moved that it be made the unanimous expression of the Convention that Gen. VAN WYCK be made permanent President, but withdrew the motion on there being expressions of disapproval. Mr. CURTIS was conducted to the chair by Judge JAMES and JOHN A. GRISWOLD, and proceeded to address the Convention. He spoke as follows:

MR. CURTIS' ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you with my heart's most generous greeting for this proof of your confidence and regard. I salute in return all Republicans who meet here on this spot, where the Republican Party was organized, to take means to rescue New-York from the party now in power. We must be Republicans, and to this end it is indispensable that we should be harmonious. If we become divided, disaster will be sure to follow. I hold every member responsible, who, in the coming canvass, allows private feelings to overrule his regard for public good. When Mr. BURLINGAME was a member of Congress, during the exciting Anti-Slavery debates, he said all men who spoke and voted for Slavery could be recognized by their looks, seeming to wear a collar with a label: "I am JEFF. DAVIS' dog," or, "I am ROBERT TOOMBS' dog; whose dog are you?" Gentlemen, it is necessary at this time that we should remember that we are Republicans only. We meet to nominate State officers; but it is a custom of political necessity that State elections turn on national issues. This is right. A party which can govern a nation satisfactorily can certainly do as well in the State. On the contrary, a party seeking national power on other bad principles, will make a platform to deceive, and attempt to elect a Governor who will sign an "Erie Railroad bill." We must remember as we advance, the history of the past, and how the past few years rung with cries of victory. The history of the Republican Party is written in the noblest years of the history of our country. During its dominance the country has been raised to the understanding of fair play for all men, and the right of every man to control himself. Our party has maintained that justice is the best policy. Every issue has been wisely and bravely met as it arose. I will not rehearse at this time the full and splendid history of our party; the acts we have done speak for themselves. I beg every Republican to remember that the true secret of success has been, not that our principles were for justice and liberty, but that we have applied and practiced these things. The majority have not been seeking their own personal welfare, but rather forgetting self, they have done all in their power for the country. It is not so much what the Republicans have said and done yesterday, but what they say and do today, that will influence the result. Their character in the past being only a certificate of fulfillment in the future, we must give our full views on the question of the day. We should take up men whose records are guarantees that they will uphold the character and principles of the Republican Party. All we want is an honest election, with the votes cast honestly counted, and we must succeed. In politics it is not to be considered whether the Republicans furnish the best conceivable Government, but rather whether that party does not give the best practicable administration, and furnish the best guarantees. I wish to draw attention to one point, and that is, that the history of the Democratic Party is written in the blackest colors. They do not contest for power as their own reward of the past, but upon what they promise. The history of the past services of the Republican Party is a sufficient warrant for the future. One ground which the Democrats contest upon is a relief from taxes. Shall we take the chances of Democratic dishonesty and the disturbance of all the measures of reconstruction, and allow them to return to power in the nation? Gen. GRANT went into power March 4, 1869, as the old Roman Generals were raised on the shields of their soldiers and borne in triumph. He took the place of anarchy and confusion. Others had cried "peace," but Gen. GRANT had made peace, and the people seized the honest and sagacious soldier and lifted him into the place he has so worthily filled. If the Administration loses power it will be because the honest and intelligent mass of the Republican Party neglect their duty and forget their fidelity. In ancient Athens two men once contested for the suffrages of the people. One was profuse in his promises of what he would do, and the other came forward and said: "What he promises I have done." This reply can well be applied to the Democratic and Republican Parties. All that the Democrats promise we have done, or are doing. I give now one or two facts: In the last seventeen months of ANDREW JOHNSON's Presidency the national debt was increased thirty millions; in the first seventeen months of Gen. GRANT's Administration the debt has been decreased one hundred and seventy millions, and Congress at its last session reduced the taxes more than eighty-three millions. This simultaneous reduction of the debt and taxes implies the honesty and ability of the Republican administration, with a most faithful regard to its traditions. It has maintained peace with all nations, and the name and power of the United States was never so much respected as it is at the present time under Gen. GRANT's Administration. I remember when in Berlin, Germany, visiting the King's palace and being shown a suit of clothes worn by FREDERICK the Great in the field. Now, if every German General in the field, fighting against wanton and wicked aggression, in which our sympathy and our prayers are enlisted, wore those clothes, he could not be insured victory. It is the spirit and principles of the men which have gained the victory and given France a Republic, which we pray the people may have the sagacity to maintain. It is not because of the victory gained at Saratoga that our revolutionary fathers succeeded at Yorktown. It was not because of Vicksburg and Shiloh that GRANT received the surrender at Appomattox, but because our fathers and Gen. GRANT fought out their battles on one line, never stopping until the final victory was gained. We must fight on the line of 1864 and 1868, and keep up the contest at every point until every citizen has his full rights. The true mission of the Republican Party was defined by ABRAHAM LINCOLN at Gettysburg, when standing over the graves of our dead soldiers, he said they fought for no section, no State, but for the great principles of humanity, which he defined as our mission today. As our brothers by sea and land died, so we Republicans and citizens should live, and a Government of the people and for the people shall not perish from earth.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES, &C.

Messrs. HUESTED and TERWILLIGER were made temporary Secretaries. ROSCOE CONKLING moved a committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed to prepare resolutions. Carried. Mr. O'DONNELL moved a similar committee on permanent organization. Carried. Mr. LAFLIN moved a similar committee on credentials. Carried. Judge JAMES moved a committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the State Central Committee, which he considered too large and unwieldy. Tabled until after the permanent organization. ROSCOE CONKLING renewed his motion that the Committee on Permanent Organization be requested to present the name of Gen. VAN WYCK as permanent Chairman of the Convention. Carried. A dispatch was received and read from the Produce Exchange, New-York, indorsing the Canal Funding bill. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions. H. A. BOWEN moved that when the Convention adjourned it meet at 5 o'clock P. M. Carried. The rules of the Assembly, as far as applicable, were made rules of the Convention. A communication was received from the Working Men's Central Union of New-York, announcing that it had sent a delegation to the Convention, and asking that they be admitted to seats. On motion of Gen. COCHRANE the delegation were given honorary seats in the Convention. The Chair then announced the Committees on Permanent Organization, on Resolutions, and on Credentials. The Convention then took a recess until 5 P. M.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Convention reassembled at 5½ o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization made their report as follows: For President—Hon. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK.

Vice-Presidents—Marshall O. Roberts and C. S. Spencer; A. F. Hummill and H. G. Eastman; J. A. Griswold and John Lyon; R. S. Hale and L. G. Younglove; Samuel Campbell and B. Brockway; O. W. Campbell and D. Decker; Albert Jewett and D. D. S. Brown; P. S. March and A. G. Dow. Secretaries—J. Winterbottom, D. B. Mellish, John Huested, H. A. Bowen, H. S. Van Santvoord, J. L. Stewart, J. S. Sandon, R. Brinckerhoff, J. L. Bowen, J. A. Place, J. J. Hendrix, F. L. Jones, Ornon Archer, O. J. Averill, E. Stork, William Van Ostram. The Chair then called upon Messrs. FENTON and CONKLING to conduct Mr. VAN WYCK to the chair, which call was received with thunders of applause. It was announced that Mr. FENTON was not present, when Gen. MERRITT was appointed in his place. Mr. VAN WYCK then addressed the Convention as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. VAN WYCK.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor you have done me in calling me to preside over the deliberations of this Convention. But more do I thank you for the union and interest manifested, which, I am sure, harbingers victory. Within the last ten years, though they have been full of hope and promise for the world, the fairest portion of our lands was rendered desolate, fruitful fields changed into barrenness, cities laid waste, commerce destroyed, and villages and hill-sides furrowed with half a million graves, because a few determined that the curse of human Slavery should be perpetuated, and the greatest of human wrongs made secure by removing it from the influence of freedom's sympathy and education's power. The contest soon passed beyond its original limits, and the issue was whether the Republic should live to be the home for the oppressed of all nations, and our doors continue wide open, that strangers from all nationalities and of all religions might sit within our gates. Scarcely had this land rested from war when the despot NAPOLEON, like the slave power, sought a pretext where none existed to deluge another land with blood; and in a moment Europe was startled with the tread of a million armed men. The sharp rattle of musketry, the hoarse roar of a thousand cannon, echoed the world around. NAPOLEON and the slave power put in peril and lost the very things they sacrificed so much for. Through blind madness the idol of each was crushed. NAPOLEON's tottering crown and Slavery's arrogance and despotism are buried from the sight of man. When our war closed, four millions were made free. In fire and blood the curse had been removed, and the hands had been advanced many degrees forward on the dial of freedom. The results were as grand as the war had been desolating and bloody. The world knew and felt that the Northern soldier had not bled in vain; and the soldier, as he wasted away slowly in a hospital, or his life ebbed swiftly as the red currents moistened the sod where he fell, blessed God, as in a vision he saw that his faith was made secure, and universal liberty was recognized throughout the Republic. Such results, we trust, may spring from Prussia's great victories, and that the final termination of the struggle may be the establishment of a Republic in France, a complete German union and constitutional liberty throughout Europe. When we contemplate how little of power is now exercised by the people of Europe, it should inspire us with higher zeal in the determination to sustain those principles secured by our bloody struggle. With us, the people, faster and with more energy than the Government, overthrew the rebellion and annihilated it. Today, one mad, crazy despot precipitates a contest, and the French nation is powerless to frustrate his wild wanderings; and brave chivalric people are humiliated with fearful defeats and cruel hopes. It is natural, then, that the Democracy, the handmaid of the rebellion, under the leadership of the New-York World, should give to their royal ally the barren aid of their sympathy. Will the Germans, who have in mind the ancient memories and present glories of fatherland, remember that the Democratic leaders sympathise with the enemies of the land of their birth? Who, then, standing on the threshold of coming events, will presume to say that the mission of the Republican Party is fulfilled? Who will assume to muster out of the service and disband this great army, to roll up and lay away its battle-flags? Who will talk thus lightly of a party which has done so much for this Republic and the world? Where will you deposit its archives, where its memories of the past, its glorious hopes of the future? Who will be executor of the grandest legacy ever given by human execution to mankind? This party has not yet finished its mission, and will not while despots urge war in Europe and apologists and sympathisers are found on our own soil. Our strength can be dissipated by division, but it is required, for the old enemy is still in front, using old weapons of fraud, deceit, and prejudice, on short rations it is true, but desperately savoring of Government flesh-pots, from which, though long separated, they are determined never to be weaned. Save the mode of collecting portions of the revenue and the reduction of the tariff on certain articles, the party never was more united on the grand fundamental principles. What are these differences compared with the restoration to power of men who sought the destruction of this Republic; who drenched a peaceful land in a brother's blood; who spread woe, desolation, sighs and tears in every mountain-top, in every valley, by the shores of either ocean, by the side of our inland seas, by the bank of every river; who filled the land with widows and orphans, drove our commerce from the ocean, and entailed a debt of billions, which we and our posterity must pay to the last farthing? The National Administration, of which we have reason to be proud, has been faithful to the interests of the country, and true to the principles and policy of the party. Gen. GRANT has proved in civil life to be calm, self-possessed and capable, as he was in the field—incomparable as a General, incorruptible as a patriot and executive officer. He has inspired the confidence of the masses of all parties in his honesty and unassuming fidelity to the laws and Constitution. From every standpoint his Administration has been a complete vindication of soundness of republican principles, and of his own honesty and capacity. The men who formerly and now denounce GRANT as a failure in the war, have been made thus malignant by the defeat of their friends in the war, and soured by the repeated discomfiture at the ballot-box. They are regardless of the truth of history as they are reckless in denunciation. For years they have talked of the oppression of the people; yet millions of the debt has been paid—not felt. The nation was never so prosperous, wealthy and happy as today. The manufacturer, merchant and farmer have grown wealthy, while labor was never in greater demand nor more liberally rewarded. Will any ask what the Republican Party has done? It has made history of the last ten years; it has not only saved the Republic, but relaid its foundations on an enduring basis. It has rescued the old flag from dishonor, and suffered no star to be torn from its flowery fold; made it respected at home and feared abroad; removed the chains and stripes from four millions of human beings, and clothed them in garments of freedom; placed in their hands the insignia of manhood, weapons for their protection. It has spanned the continent and united the two oceans by an iron band; built thousands of miles of railroad, giving access to those who come from every way, to go in and out, and enjoy its munificent bounty of homestead of the finest land the sun anywhere gladdens. It has developed and protected the industries of the country by protecting our own labor from the pauper of Europe. It has annihilated repudiation by paying millions of our indebtedness. Its Congress has regulated the finances and placed them on such a basis that their only want is to be let alone. It has defeated all schemes of the theorists who are full of nostrums and panaceas whereby man can live without labor, and debts be paid without money. It has given to the nation a currency, which, if suffered to remain, is as certain as bullion, and demonstrated that gold and silver is no more necessary for a circulating medium than leather and iron of the olden time. Wherein then has the war been a failure, or the party a failure, or Gen. GRANT and his Administration a failure? Our record is made up in the history of the nation, and we should not change it if we could. Gen. GRANT has reason to be proud, and they who elected him to rejoice at the result of his labors. Within seven months one hundred and seventy millions of the debt has been cancelled. Many articles have been exempt from taxation, many necessaries of life have been made free from tariff duties, yet the revenues have steadily increased because of honest collections and the great reductions of the expenses of the Government. The rapid stride of all the industries of the land, the development everywhere of our country, the opening of mines, building of factories, the country throughout its length and breadth is an indorsement of the principles and policy of the Republican Party, and brands as falsehood and infamy the denunciation of our opponents. In face of a damning record of sympathy with traitors and antagonism to the interests of the country in its fiery trial, with no hope of deceiving the people into a betrayal of the party in which the hopes of the Republic so long have centered, they have, by gigantic systems of fraudulent naturalizations, fraudulent repeaters at the polls, and false election returns, determined to deprive the people of the only right which makes liberty valuable and secures its permanence—crime, though bloodless, more dangerous to freedom than the armed league which the rebellion marshaled in the field. Mr. VAN WYCK closed with an ardent appeal to hold aloft the Republican standard and march on to victory.

The Committee on Credentials and Resolutions not being ready to report, Mr. GRISWOLD moved that the Convention take a recess until evening, which was carried.

EVENING SESSION.

Gen. F. D. GATES, from the Committee appointed by the Convention of War Veterans to present the resolutions adopted by that body to the Republican Convention, took the platform, and, after a glowing tribute to the soldiers who fought for the country against the rebellion, read and presented these resolutions. Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that in the Third District of Kings County the delegations headed by RUSSELL and LUDDEN be admitted; in the Second District, that of B. F. TRACY be admitted; in the Seventh the contestants withdrew; in the Fifth, that the delegation headed by E. D. WEBSTER be admitted; in the Seventh New-York, that both be admitted with half votes; in the Tenth, that the delegation headed by L. J. KIRK be admitted; in the Fifteenth, that both be admitted with half votes; in the Sixteenth, that the delegation headed by M. CREGAN be admitted; in the Second District of Jefferson County, that the delegation headed by JAMES A. BELL be admitted; in the First Cattaraugus District, that the delegation headed by A. HAWLEY be admitted. The Committee also reported a resolution, that in the Seventh New-York District, the organization be requested hereafter to observe the directions of the State Central Committee. C. S. SPENCER presented a resolution, which was at his request read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions, expressing earnest sympathy with all people in their endeavor to throw off the yoke of despotism and secure to themselves the blessings of political independence and free government; eulogising the people of Cuba for their exertions to free themselves, and also for freeing their slaves and giving them political equality and equal rights with themselves.

NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR.

Mr. CONNELL moved that the roll be called and each delegate name a candidate for Governor, the vote to be informal. Mr. TREMAINE moved that candidates be named by the delegates and that a vote be then taken; which was carried. Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, then, after a brief eulogistic introduction, named HORACE GREELEY, which was received with great applause. Judge A. G. RICE, of Kings, named Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, when the Convention gave two rounds of cheers. CHARLES S. SPENCER nominated GEORGE W. CURTIS. [Applause.] Gen. MERRITT seconded the nomination of HORACE GREELEY. ROBERT L. HALE seconded the nomination of GEORGE W. CURTIS. ETHAN ALLEN seconded the nomination of Gen. WOODFORD, with an enthusiastic speech. Gen. SHARPE followed on the same side. Gen. JOHN O'DONNELLY moved to lay the call of the roll on the table until after the report of the Committee on Resolutions was received. He thought that the platform should be first adopted. The Chair decided that as the Convention had ordered the roll called, it was not in order to suspend it. The roll was called, and HORACE GREELEY was named by 142 delegates, STEWART L. WOODFORD was named by 153 delegates, GEORGE W. CURTIS was named by 104½ delegates. When the name of REUBEN E. FENTON was called, he named HORACE GREELEY, which was followed by applause. Mr. C. S. SPENCER moved that a formal vote be taken and that a majority of the votes cast shall elect. Carried. Gen. SHARPE moved to suspend the call until the Committee on Resolutions report. The Chair ruled the motion out of order. The roll was called and STEWART L. WOODFORD was named by 170½ delegates, HORACE GREELEY by 139 delegates, GEORGE W. CURTIS by 87½. No choice.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the Convention adjourn to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was lost. The Convention proceeded to another vote. STEWART L. WOODFORD was named by 238 delegates; HORACE GREELEY was named by 105½ delegates; GEORGE W. CURTIS was named by 20 delegates. Mr. CURTIS, after thanking the Convention for the honor conferred on him, moved that the nomination of Gen. WOODFORD be made unanimous. The motion was seconded by Mr. TREMAINE, E. DELAFIELD SMITH sustained the motion in a highly eulogistic speech on the qualifications of Gen. WOODFORD.

The motion was carried. On motion of Mr. BOWEN, the Chair was directed to appoint a committee of five to wait on Mr. WOODFORD and invite him to the Convention, which was carried. Mr. ANDREWS moved an adjournment. Lost.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions:

The Republicans of the State of New-York in Convention assembled, report to the people, and present the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the National Administration under President Grant has in all respects kept faith with the people, and fully established its title to their confidence and support by reducing the national debt, by the unparalleled financial achievement of paying, in eighteen months, in addition to all accruing interest, one hundred and seventy millions of principal; by restoring the national credit at home and abroad, and with rapid strides bringing near the restoration of specie payment; by largely increasing the revenue of the country, under diminished taxation, through the honest enforcement of the law; and, at the same time, greatly decreasing the expenses of the Government, and of the collection of the revenue; by providing for the relief of the people from eighty millions of existing taxation, and limiting the subjects of revenue as to lighten the burdens of all classes of people; by establishing honorable peace with all nations, while carefully vindicating our own rights, advancing the name and honor of the American people among the nations of the earth; by so dealing with the Indian tribes as to avert the chronic wars which have hitherto drawn deeply from the blood and treasure of the country; by providing a system for funding the national debt by which its interest will be largely diminished, and a just portion of the burden carried over to the fast growing population of the future; by encouraging, and finally securing the adoption of that constitutional amendment by which the rights and liberties of all classes of citizens, without regard to the past conditions, are placed by the fundamental law on a footing of universal equality; by completing the construction of the rebel States by measures, designed to secure justice to all, permanent peace to the country, and these it has done without display, but with a firm and quiet hand that gives promise by continued progress in the same direction of sure prosperity and happiness to the country.

Resolved, That the Republicans of the United States of America send congratulations to the United States of Germany, and heartily join with our German brethren in rejoicing at the righteous victories of the fatherland, and fondly trust that the brave people who have given a Republic to France may soon establish free institutions in their own country.

Resolved, That we hail with unmingled joy a new Republic in France, and the overthrow of the Imperial rule, and the swift destruction of a usurper's claim to dynastic power.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathise with the people of Cuba in their struggle for liberty against a despotic Government, in whose administration they have no share.

Resolved, That the Democratic State Administration has not shown itself entitled to the confidence and support of the people of this State, because it has put itself into the hands of the close and irresponsible political corporation which has so long ruled the City of New-York, and made the wealth and power of that City subserve only to its own selfish and corrupt purposes, and is now seeking to make the State itself a wider field for the same abuses and corruptions. Because it has so mismanaged the canals of the State that while the expenses are largely increased, the revenues are nearly destroyed, and deficits have taken place of the annual surplus of more than $2,000,000, while the tolls have been reduced with such unjust discrimination as to confer the chief benefits upon the products of the other States, while many products of our own States are unrelieved. It has burdened the canals with a host of unnecessary officers; it has permitted the State claims for damages to be revived for the benefit of its partisans, and is seeking to transfer the debt now charged upon the revenues of the State to the shoulders of the taxpayers of the State alone, while other States will reap the chief benefits of the change; and because it has upheld with all its power the acknowledged frauds and crimes upon the ballot-box, through which it has been elevated to power and enabled to misgovern the State.

Resolved, That the common school system of the State must be maintained, and that we condemn all appropriations for the establishment or maintenance of sectarian schools or institutions as hostile to the spirit of the Constitution and the religious liberty and equality it secures to all.

Resolved, That so long as the people of towns, villages and cities have the right by law to license the sale of intoxicating liquors in their several localities, they also, by a majority of votes, should have the right to prohibit such sales.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all honorable citizens, and the firm determination of the Republican Party, to preserve the purity of the ballot-box in such a form that the vote of every lawful elector shall count as it is cast, and not be nullified by fraud or crime; that we demand the enforcement of all laws, and especially such as have been enacted by Congress, and may be enacted in the Federal Courts, which are designed to prevent the violation of the Naturalization and Election laws of the country; that laying aside all individual preferences, the Republicans of New-York will, with one heart and one mind, strive to redeem our State from the rule of those whose power was first obtained by fraudulent votes and by a dishonest count of votes which were never polled.

The resolutions were adopted.

ADDRESS OF GEN. WOODFORD.

Gen. WOODFORD was then brought in by the Committee sent for him, and ascending the platform addressed the Convention as follows:

FELLOW REPUBLICANS: With grateful heart I thank you for this generous welcome. I accept the trust you offer, and take the flag of the old Republican Party in the canvass on which we enter. With your sympathy and help, with the votes and prayers of the honest and true men of the State, we will bear that flag to victory in November, and plant it once more where it rightfully belongs—upon the State-house at Albany. So often and so long has the honest vote of the rural districts been overborne by the frauds of the two great cities of New-York and Brooklyn that our friends have naturally become discouraged. But in the name of the good men of those Cities I promise you to-night that we will enforce the laws, protect the purity of the ballot-boxes in November, and meet the country with a vote from the Metropolis that shall redeem the State and secure an old-fashioned union victory. In this contest men are nothing. We seek to crush corruption, to enforce the right of the people to honest elections, and to sustain the administration of our pure and brave President. Let us, one and all, forget every difference, take the old touch of elbows, all heartily resolve to do our duty, and reverently commit the result to that sure Providence which rules alike among men and over States.

It was then resolved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, SIGISMUND KAUFFMANN was named by a delegate from New-York, and DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN and FREEMAN CLARKE were named as candidates. The Convention proceeded to a formal ballot, with this result: The name of Mr. CLARKE being withdrawn, Mr. KAUFFMAN was named by 182 delegates, and Mr. LITTLEJOHN by 196 delegates. The nomination of Mr. LITTLEJOHN was made unanimous. Hon. ABIAL W. PALMER, of Dutchess County, was then nominated for Comptroller by acclamation. The Convention then at 12½ adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Temperance Men in Council—Local Prohibition Favored.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A council of temperance men, from various parts of the State, was held last evening. Hon. W. J. GROO, of Orange County, occupied the chair, and H. S. McCOLLUM, of New-York, acted as Secretary. The duty of temperance men in the State political canvass was discussed, and a committee appointed to draft resolutions. The council will continue its session today.

The New-York State Temperance Committee met at the Crescent House at 10 o'clock this morning, J. L. BAGG, of Syracuse, in the chair. Resolutions asking the Republican State Convention to indorse the local prohibition were adopted, and a Committee of three was appointed to present them to the Convention. The Committee will be accompanied by a committee appointed at the conference of the Temperance men from various portions of the State, held last evening, and by a Committee of the State Council of Political Reform. The three Committees will co-operate in efforts to influence the action of the Republican Convention. The Committee will meet again after the adjournment of the Convention to confer in reference to future action. Should the Convention refuse to indorse local prohibition, it is probable that a State Temperance Convention will be called immediately.

VERMONT.

The State Election—A Republican Victory.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 7.—The election was an exceedingly quiet one, taking the State through—the bolt on Congressman in the First District, the fight among the Republicans in Bennington County, and an occasional brush on town representative, being the only excitements. The quiet seems to have affected our correspondents, though we sent circulars to every town in the State; and we have rarely had so meagre a showing, in the way of returns, on the morning after election.

Returns of the Governor's vote in thirty towns, casting about a fifth of the vote of the State, give: STEWART, 6,668; HEATON, 2,012. The same towns last year gave WASHBURNE 6,069, and HEATON 1,878. These figures indicate a somewhat increased total vote, the gain being chiefly on the Republican side, and will gain STEWART and the State ticket a majority of from 21,000 to 22,000. The Senate will be nearly unanimously Republican, and the House will probably stand 200 Republicans to 30 Democrats. Out of fifty-five towns heard from, only four have sent Democrats to the Legislature, viz.: Northfield, Roxbury, Duxbury and Swanton. On the other hand, Bradford has redeemed herself by electing a Republican to the Legislature, and giving STEWART a majority that more than offsets the loss of Northfield. The following ticket was elected:

Governor—JOHN W. STEWART.
Lieutenant-Governor—GEORGE N. DALE.
Treasurer—JOHN A. PAGE.
Congressmen—First District, CHAS. W. WILLARD; Second District, LUKE P. POLAND; Third District, W. C. SMITH.

A later dispatch says: The returns from 136 towns give a Republican majority for Governor of 18,365. The total majority will be about 22,000. So far as reported only nine Democratic Representatives are elected.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Labor Reform Convention in Massachusetts—Probable Nomination of Wendell Phillips for Governor.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 7.—A large number of delegates from all parts of the State have already arrived to attend the Labor Reform State Convention. The State Central Committee, of which S. P. CUMMINGS is Chairman, and S. B. PRATT, Secretary, has established its headquarters at the Waldo House, where it is now in session. The general feeling of the delegates thus far in attendance is unmistakably in favor of the nomination of WENDELL PHILLIPS for Governor.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 7—Evening.—The Convention will meet to-morrow. The event creates no great excitement here. The State Central Committee held a meeting this evening, which lasted till a late hour. It is expected that all sorts of resolutions will be offered. Judge CHARLES COWLEY, of Lowell, candidate of the party last year for Attorney-General will probably be President of the Convention, and S. P. CUMMINGS, of Boston, act as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. WENDEL PHILLIPS will be nominated for Governor without doubt, and it is understood he will accept. After which it is expected he will formally accept the nomination of the Prohibitory Party. No other candidates of the latter party are expected to be nominated. The prominent names mentioned to-night are: For Lieutenant-Governor, H. W. BISHOP, of Lenox; Secretary of State, S. B. PRATT, of Boston; Attorney-General, CHARLES CROWLEY, of Lowell; Auditor, C. J. GOODWIN. It is expected several female speakers will address the Convention.

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Justice Shandley Indorsed for the Position—Mass-Meeting of His Supporters—An Enthusiastic Demonstration.

The small triangular plaza at the junction of East Broadway and Rutgers and Canal streets, was the scene of a very large demonstration, last evening, at which Justice EDWARD J. SHANDLEY was indorsed for the nomination of Sheriff. A brilliant display of fire-works and of Chinese lanterns was made at the commencement, and cannon were also discharged. The square was completely filled with spectators, including several Shandley Clubs, who surrounded the grand stand. After raising an enormous banner, bearing the likeness of Justice SHANDLEY, Justice COX was called on to preside.

Mr. JOHN W. ANDREWS then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously indorsed:

Whereas, The Democracy of the Seventh Ward, in mass-meeting assembled, take this opportunity of congratulating their fellow-citizens upon the triumphant success of the Democracy under the leadership of the great chieftains of Tammany Hall, giving hope to the people and confidence to believe that the time is not far distant when the Government of the United States will soon again return to be controlled by the Democratic Party, the original founders of republican institutions; and believing that the success of the party in the future depends upon the selection and nomination of men who are highly qualified and reliable, and having the popular confidence both in a local and national capacity, we, the people of the Seventh Ward, hereby declare our choice, believing that we speak the sentiments of the City and County of New-York, [Great applause;] therefore, be it

Resolved, That we indorse the action of the leaders of Tammany Hall in the capable, wise and patriotic course which they have pursued, thereby reviving the spirit of '28 and '32—the days of JACKSON—giving strength and power to the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That having a desire to reward merit and talent, and wishing to place before the people a candidate every way worthy of their suffrages both as a man of honesty and capacity, we, the people, hereby unanimously nominate for the Congress of the United States, from the Fifth Congressional District of the City and County of New-York, Hon. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., [three cheers for TWEED] and pledge him our hearty support, and devote ourselves to his interest.

Resolved, That, as a fitting tribute to a worthy citizen, upright and respected official and honest man, we do hereby nominate, as a proper candidate for Sheriff, at the next election, Hon. EDWARD J. SHANDLEY, [three times three for SHANDLEY] and urge upon Tammany Hall his nomination, and heartily commend him to the voters of this City as a gentleman fully worthy of their suffrages, and well qualified to fill that important office, and we pledge him a hearty and united support, now and at all times, and pledge ourselves to use every exertion to secure his triumphant election.

Resolved, That as nothing can be done in politics without organization, we earnestly call upon the friends of Hon. E. J. SHANDLEY in every Ward in the City, to organize themselves properly so that they can present one undivided front at the polls on the ensuing election.

Resolutions were also read from the S. S. Cox Association of the Ninth Ward, favoring the election of Judge SHANDLEY for Sheriff. An address was subsequently made by Ex-Judge THOMPSON, after which Judge SHANDLEY was introduced, and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I can scarcely find words to express to you my heartfelt gratification for the demonstration that you have presented to me to-night. It is to me one of the most flattering and, as you perceive, one of the most imposing displays we have ever had at this side of the City. My friends had urged upon me to put my name in nomination for the office of Sheriff of this City and County. After some persuasion I permitted them, as I have always agreed with the voice of the people, that wherever I could be of any benefit or use to my constituents that I was at their service. [Cheers.] They have placed me in this position; not in nomination, because that belongs to another influence outside, but I have been put in nomination by the representatives of the party to which I belong, which is Tammany Hall, and upon this I place my dependence. [Cheers for Tammany Hall.] I have been encouraged to remain in the contest until such time as the nomination should take place, and that encouragement is given from a source you all know very well. I place myself entirely in their hands. If my claims are properly represented, and the voice of the people is recognized, I have no doubt of the result. But if it is to be for the welfare and advancement of the party that my claims and the claims of the people should be ignored, I cheerfully submit to their decision. I have never thrust myself forward for any office, but I am in the hands of my friends and am willing to abide by their action. [Cheers.] Be it fair or otherwise, it is not for me to say, but whatever be the result, I shall ever feel proud of this demonstration to-night. Successful or not, it is the most flattering demonstration I have ever witnessed. I thank you for this, and I will try to remember all your kindness and the support you have always extended toward me.

Addresses were also delivered by Ex-Judge PHILIPS and M. F. DONLEY, after which the meeting adjourned.

Democratic Union General Committee.

The General Committee of the Democratic Union met last evening at Masonic Hall, Col. JAMES BAGLEY, presiding. PATRICK KERRIN acted as Secretary. Delegates were present from several wards. There were two sets of delegates from the Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards each, who were admitted *pro tem*. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Hatch, McGarkin, Cassidy, Halloran and Malone, was appointed to make a report on contested seats at the next meeting.

Mr. DELANY, of the Eighth Ward, delivered an address in which he deplored the division which existed in the ranks of the Anti-Tammany Democracy. He wished the Young Democracy to understand that if they came forward united in strength and purpose, and honest in their opposition to Tammany Hall corruption and extravagance, the Democratic Union would meet them half way and unite with them in the noble effort to establish pure Democratic rule.

Mr. D. M. O'BRIEN observed that while they would not sink their individuality as an organization, they were willing and anxious to join with any outside Democratic Party for the purpose of laying Tammany Hall in the dust.

On motion the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. JAMES BAGLEY; Secretaries, PATRICK KERRIN and J. FOX.

The meeting then adjourned.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Virginia Republican State Convention will assemble at Richmond on the 22d inst.

Should the Republicans carry Louisiana, the re-election of Senator HARRIS is conceded.

Ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN and Ex-Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, refuse the use of their names of candidates for Congress.

State Senator SAMUEL G. TURNER has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Twelfth Pennsylvania District.

The Auburn, N. Y., *News* says: "The Republicans of the First and Second Assembly Districts of this county, in renominating Hon. WILLIAM H. ECKER and Hon. STEPHEN S. HEWITT, have done not only an act of justice, but one that will have great influence in increasing the Republican majority in this county."

The Brooklyn *Union* says the next Vice-President of the United States must be a negro. "If," adds that journal, "Mr. REVELS were an able and brilliant man, who had made his mark on the nation, he would inevitably be the candidate. But he is not a man of sufficient calibre and prestige."

The La Crosse *Leader* says that Mr. BARBER, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Wisconsin District, has long been prominent in the politics of that State, and was one of the men first to organise and act with the Republican Party.

The Maine election occurs on Monday, the 12th inst. For Governor, the Republican nominee is SIDNEY PERHAM, and the Democratic, CHARLES W. ROBERTS. Messrs. LYNCH, BLAINE, PETERS and HALE have been nominated for Congress by the Republicans; Mr. W. P. FRYE succeeds Mr. S. P. MORRILL in the Second District. The nominations for Congress by both parties are as follows:

Dist.	Republicans.	Democrats.
1.	John Lynch,	William F. Haines,
2.	William P. Frye,	Alvah Black,
3.	James G. Blaine,	E. Wilder Farley,
4.	John A. Peters,	Marcellus Emery,
5.	Eugene Hale,	Philander J. Carleton.

The remaining Ohio Congressional Districts in which some fears of a Republican loss have been entertained are the Fourth and Sixth, at present represented by Hons. W. LAWRENCE and J. A. SMITH. The dissensions amount only to a dissatisfaction with the candidates nominated, and are of so trivial a nature as to give way to the sober second thought of the people.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The theatre which is a conspicuous part of WOOD's Museum was opened Monday evening for the current season. It has been remodeled and redecorated during the recess, and wholly refurnished. Brightness and comfort in a degree very rarely attained by the work of Summer-refreshment have been secured for it, and it is now really fitted for performances of a high order. The representation of Monday indicated that its present fitness was taken into account. Mr. TOM TAYLOR's new play of "Twixt Ax and Crown" is worthy of any theatre. That its literary qualities are not obstacles to its popular success, a run of almost 200 nights in London proves. It is surely not destined to an equal longevity here, but this for reasons with which the author is not concerned. The attention its rehearsal Monday night awakened and retained gave assurance, however, that its merits were thoroughly appreciated.

The story of "Twixt Ax and Crown," related in blank verse, occasionally defiant of strict iambic measure, is founded upon a romantic episode in English history. Its heroine is Queen ELIZABETH, but ELIZABETH in the early and tender days of her sister MARY's reign. Its hero is the unfortunate and yet fortunate EDWARD COURTENAY, Earl of Devon, himself of royal descent, whom the discontented population who sympathized with WYATT's rebellion had singled out, with one accord, as a fit husband for the Protestant Princess, whose rule, in preference to that of her fanatical sister, they ardently desired. MARY's excessive kindness to COURTENAY, whom, as one of the earliest acts of her power she released from the Tower, in which he had spent his days from childhood, and loaded with wealth and honors, beyond even those of which his father was deprived, has already suggested the idea that she was in love with the young nobleman. The conflict between this love and COURTENAY's preference for the Princess ELIZABETH, which may fairly be assumed from the indications of the popular voice, obviously afford abundant material for an interesting tale as well as for the construction of strong dramatic situations. Of these advantages, following to some degree the German play on which "Twixt Ax and Crown" is based, but for the most part relying on his own invention, Mr. TAYLOR has availed himself. As for the share of Mme. BIRCHPFEIFFER in the piece—that lady having written the German drama to which Mr. TAYLOR is partly indebted, the English author has spoken already. "The character of *Mary*," he says, "a mere sketch in the German, has received a new aspect and development. The parts of *Renard*, *Sir John Harrington*, *Isabel Markham*, *Rutter*, and *Paget*, are altogether new. Most of the scenes in which the acts culminate, as that of the introduction of *Courtenay* at Ashbridge Manor, that between him and *Elizabeth*, and the arrest of the latter—in the second act; the confronting of *Wyatt* on his way to execution with *Courtenay*; the plot of *Renard* and *Gardiner* for the destruction of *Elizabeth*, and the subsequent scene between *Elizabeth* and *Courtenay*—in the third act; the scene in which *Elizabeth* baffles *Gardiner's* attempt to procure her execution on a warrant unsigned by the Queen—in the fourth act; the scene in *Mary's* sick room, and the interview of *Renard* and *Elizabeth*—in the fifth—are entirely due to the English author. The only situation of stirring effect which he has adapted from the German, besides those in the first act, are that of *Elizabeth's* terror-stricken vision of Queens in the Tower, and the concluding passage, where the tidings of *Courtenay's* death clash with those of *Elizabeth's* accession to the throne. Throughout the play the author has resorted to the German drama rather for the marshaling of incidents than for the purpose of dialogue.

A sufficiently comprehensive view of the piece will have been gotten by the perusal of these lines, we imagine, without a further allusion to its points. Its interpretation at Wood's was satisfactory, at least, and will possibly be so much improved as to become most praiseworthy. The inequality of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS to the part of *Elizabeth*, unhappily, may remain apparent. Possessed of youth, beauty, and much natural grace, the monotony and weakness of Mrs. SIDDONS elocution neutralizes, in the course of an evening, all the influence of her other advantages. The simplicity and tenderness of the love passages and the dignity of some phrases in the violent scenes in "Twixt Ax and Crown" received the same slight respect and were reduced to the same word-level by a delivery low and plaintive, often to indistinctness. But once did Mrs. SIDDONS depart from this tone, luckily at that point of the action when a soliloquy of great dramatic energy exacted emphasis to be noticed and admired. The lines spoken by her when alone in the tower, when chilled by the thought of the dark deeds of blood its walls had witnessed, and of bodiless eyes upon her, were uttered with passion and with pathos, and their effect was duly great. Mrs. SIDDONS had for associates Mr. C. B. THORNE, Jr., whose manliness, physical as well as intellectual, freighted the character of *Courtenay* with all needed impressiveness; Mr. McKEE RANKIN, whose impersonation of *Gardiner* was conventionally melodramatic and unconventionally vigorous; Mr. WHALLEY, who acted in a colloquial way *Simon Renard*, and Miss HENRIETTA IRVING, who was *Queen Mary*. The subsidiary rôles were acceptably filled, and new scenery and costumes gave evidence—as did, indeed, the choice of the drama and of the actors, and the smoothness of the performance—that it is intended to supply good entertainments in the future to the frequenters of the house.

A CELEBRATED ENGLISH ARTIST.

Among the passengers landed from the steamship *Russia*, on Tuesday, was Miss GLYN, the English tragedienne, whose intended visit here has already been written of with pleasant anticipation. The opinions expressed by the English Press of Miss GLYN's acting and reading justify great anticipations. An article on the subject from the London *Times* of Aug. 20, was reprinted by us on Sunday last. Almost as recent references agree with that journal in its assurance that in "Antony and Cleopatra," "The Winter's Tale," and "The Duchess of Malfi," Miss GLYN has made characters belonging to the highest department of histrionic art "exclusively her own by the mere force of her genius." There can be no doubt as to the propriety of welcoming the arrival of so accomplished an artist to the United States.

Probable Murder at Bayonne.

About 8 o'clock last evening two stages, occupied by members of the Lady Washington Chowder Club, of New-York, were passing down the plank-road near Bayonne, N. J., on the way home. The party was unusually noisy and uproarious, but above the noise, which they made in passing, Officer McCAULEY detected the groans of a suffering man apparently proceeding from an express wagon that followed the stages. The wagon was stopped, and a man severely wounded and unable to speak was found covered by a blanket. Detectives CARROLL and STRATFORD, who were near the spot, came to the assistance of McCAULEY, and the occupants of one of the stages were taken into custody and lodged in the Fourth Precinct Police Station. While the wounded man was being borne on his way to the ferry, a hot pursuit was given to the other stage, and before it reached the river its occupants were also taken prisoners. From these men the name and residence of the wounded man was ascertained to be JOSEPH SCULLY, of No. 281 Washington-street, New-York. His wounds consisted of a severe gash across the throat and another on the right arm. This latter wound penetrated the bone. He was sent home in charge of an officer. The persons who were arrested refused to tell anything of the circumstances attending the affray. A resident of Bayonne stated that the party had "cleaned out" one saloon, having had a fight with the bar-keeper, in which the latter was injured, and that they had fought in another saloon, and that knives and pistols were drawn.

The names of the persons arrested are: Peter Ewell, Enos McCann, James Ash, Peter Daniels, Patrick Curry, John Dorrance, Thomas Sullivan, Wm. Morgan. These are all young men. The following are older men, stage-drivers by occupation: Peter Pellington, Richard W. Snedeker, Wm. Rudeger, George Clarke. One of the stage-drivers is reported to have said, while in custody, that "the murderer had not been caught after all."

The September London Magazines.

BRENTANO received late yesterday afternoon, and had on his counters at No. 33 Union-square, with other fresh magazines and literary papers, the new September *Temple Bar*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, *Cornhill*, *Cassell's*, and *Le Monde Elegant*, the famous fashion magazine, and the monthly parts of *All the Year Round*, and *Chambers' Journal*. These came by the *Russia*, together with other late English publications.

Suicide in Sullivan County—A Girl Shoots Herself from Disappointed Love and General Unhappiness.

The latest suicide committed in Sullivan County, N. Y., is that of MATILDA LUPTON, daughter of PETER B. LUPTON, of Sandburg, Sullivan County, a little town situate about seven miles from Phillipsport, the scene of several suicides and one or two murders of late. The suicide took place on Sunday morning last, and the instrument by which the unhappy girl committed the deed was a pistol. She was employed in the family of a farmer named GEORGE SEARS, at Sandburg. On Sunday morning the family started for church, leaving MATILDA at home alone. While they were gone the girl secured a pistol, and placing it in the region of her heart, fired, the ball penetrating the heart. Her brother came in some time after, and was shocked to find his sister lying on the floor in a pool of blood, which was also standing in clots on her clothes. It is said that she was disappointed in love, which led her to commit the rash act. Other reports say that she had been neglected by her friends, and was oppressed in spirits, and being naturally of a melancholic nature the deed was committed with less compunction. An inquest was held, but when our informant left its labors had not been concluded.

Trot at the Union Track.

There was a good trot yesterday at the Union Course between D. PFIFER's brown mare *Nellie Grant* and S. SAMMIS' brown gelding *Venture*. The former won the race handsomely in three straight heats. The following is the

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, Sept. 7.—Match for $1,000, mile heats, three to five, to harness.

D. Pfifer's br. m. Nellie Grant	1	1	1
S. Sammis' br. g. Venture	2	2	2

Time—2:35, 2:35½, 2:34.

Affray in the Fourth Ward.

EDWARD O'BRIEN, a resident of Brooklyn, while drunk, last night, entered the saloon of JOSEPH RHYNEBOLDT, No. 458 Pearl-street, and, as he began to act in a disorderly manner, was ejected by the proprietor. He soon returned, however, and a fight then ensued in which he received three severe cuts in the head. RHYNEBOLDT was arrested by the Fourth Precinct Police, and lodged in the Fourth Precinct Station-house to await an investigation.

Important Action of New-York and Connecticut Railroads.

A meeting was held last evening of the stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company and the State Railroad Company, at which arrangements were perfected for the leasing of the Shore line by the former road, for combining the two roads, together with the Hartford and New-Haven line, under one board of directors.

The Chicago Fire.

The following dispatch was received, yesterday, from Chicago:

Messrs. Herring, Farrell & Sherman, 251 Broadway, New-York:

LAFLIN, BUTLER & Co.'s safe just opened. Contents all right; being in fire fifty hours of intense heat. HERRING & CO.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, &c., Cards for golden, silver, tin and wooden weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Depot for Congress and Empire Spring Waters, No. 94 Chambers-st., near Broadway. None genuine sold on draught.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by DR. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BIDEN.—At Calcutta, May 6, 1870, FREDERICK A. BIDEN, late of London, England.

CLARKSON.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, 7th inst., in the 66th year of her age, AMELIA A., widow of Samuel F. Clarkson, and daughter of the late Wm. F. Baker.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Boats leave James-slip at 11½ A. M. and 1 P. M., and 34th-st. at 11¼ A. M. and 1¼ P. M.

HINMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 5, SAMUEL HINMAN, in the 90th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Hurry, No. 3 West 50th-st., on Thursday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOGEBOOM.—Suddenly, at Castleton, Aug. 29, 1870, ARIETTA T., wife of Dr. James L. Hogeboom, and daughter of John I. Olmsted, Esq., of Albany.

JOHNSON.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, WM. JOHNSON, of Westfield, Staten Island, in the 58th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LIVINGSTON.—On Monday, Sept. 5, at Manchester, Vt., ANN T., widow of the late Abraham H. Livingston.

The friends of the family and of her sister, Mrs. A. C. Hassard, are invited to attend the funeral this day, Thursday, at Trinity Chapel, at 11 o'clock.

MESSERVE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, CATHERINE MESSERVE, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Sept. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Major G. Mix, No. [illegible] Gates-av., near Read-av., Brooklyn.

WILLARD.—At Stamford, Conn., Sept. 6, HARRIET LE BARON, only child of C. F. and M. C. Willard, and grand-daughter of Jno. T. Moore, aged 10 months and 7 days.

Funeral on Thursday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock, from No. 32 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. C. SYMONDS,
A graduate from the
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
For four years
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
at
WEST POINT,
Will, on Sept. 15, open a
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
at
SING SING, N. Y.
$450 per annum. Send for circulars.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.
Address
BUFFALO, N. Y.,
Or
CHICAGO, ILL.

HATS.
WARNOCK & CO.
Have issued the Fall patterns for
GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS.
GENTS' SILK DRESS HATS.
SEVEN DOLLARS!
NO. 519 BROADWAY.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 1870, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, [illegible]; C and D, [illegible]; [illegible] R, 10 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NAPOLEON III.—"PARIS IN DECEMBER, 1851, or the Coup d'État of Napoleon III." By Tenot. 1 vol., price [illegible]. HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 13 Astor-place, New-York. "This is a book that everybody should read [illegible] this very week, who wishes to [illegible] intelligently [illegible] the relation of Louis Napoleon to the Empire."—Boston Post.

LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

The Excursionists at Minneapolis—The City and its Pleasant Surroundings—The Falls of Minnehaha—In and About Fort Snelling.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

Yesterday we carried out our intention of visiting Minneapolis, Fort Snelling, Minnehaha, and the Falls of St. Anthony. We took the carriage route over the prairie, and stopped first at St. Anthony. This city is situated about ten miles north of St. Paul, and boasts of a population of some 3,600. The Falls, of course, form the great feature, and are certainly most imposing in their vastness and terrific grandeur. The rapids above the Fall are especially fine, the current rushing on at the rate of about sixteen miles an hour—the descent being seventy-five feet in a mile. The perpendicular fall at the cataract itself is eighteen feet. Thirty-three mills are run by this water-power, and lumber to the amount of over ninety millions of feet is sawn annually. Crossing the county bridge, we come to Nicollet Islands, and from thence reached the Minneapolis side by the Suspension Bridge, a splendid structure, built in 1855, being the first bridge ever thrown across the river. It is 620 feet in length, and cost upward of fifty thousand dollars. When crossing the bridge, the river, the mills and the clouds of spray from the cataract all break upon the view, presenting a picture of life, beauty and activity which can hardly be excelled. The finest view of the Fall itself, I think, is from the "platform" on the west bank, although from certain standpoints at St. Anthony they present a magnificent appearance.

THE FALLS OF MINNEHAHA.

Minneapolis has a population of between four and five thousand, and is a well built, handsome and rapidly increasing city. Its public buildings are most creditable in appearance, and there are, besides, many very fine private residences and showy stores. After a visit to the mills, which in point of water-power are certainly unsurpassed in the United States, we resumed our carriages and proceeded down the west bank of the river to view the beautiful Falls of Minnehaha. These are situated on a small stream which serves as an outlet of Lakes Minnetonka, Calhoun, Harriet, &c., and flows into the Mississippi at a distance of about a mile. The fall is upward of sixty feet in height, and the width nearly fifty. The water, which is clear and pellucid as crystal, leaps into a wild gorge or basin, down which our party scrambled, and across which, below the Falls, there is a bridge. Like Niagara, there is a passage-way behind the sheet of water, which some of us essayed successfully. The river being low just now, the fall presents a most beautiful appearance; the water descending, not in a sheet, but with its particles dessicated, and transfused drop from drop so completely, that it appears in the bright sunlight like an immense shower of glittering diamonds, sparkling and leaping down the gorge in wondrous splendor. We, of course, gathered, as mementoes of our visit, quantities of the beautiful wild flowers which grow round the very brink of the cataract in extraordinary profusion; and nearly all of us have secured photographs of so picturesque a scene. One can sit for hours and gaze upon the beauties of this fall, and see something new to admire every moment, the sunlight weaving gorgeous forms of loveliness through the spray;—certainly no cascade that I have ever visited is so perfect in everything that can charm and entrance the eye.

FORT SNELLING.

We next made a hurried trip to Fort Snelling, distant about two and a half miles from the Falls. This fort was built in 1822, and is now occupied mainly as a base of supplies for the Department. It was originally known as "Fort St. Anthony," and is built of lime-stone in the form of a hexagon, on a high bluff looking down upon the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers, whose waters unite at its base, a ferry-boat crossing the former, and the cars winding across the latter over a high trestle-work. Walls of white quartzose sand-stone are all around, and forest thickets add wildness to the scene. Once in the fort, we found that it is not, in reality, nearly so formidable as it looks; but there are veritable soldiers forming its garrison, as there were fifty years ago, and a General in command. We were received and courteously entertained by the officers, who conducted us all over the fortress, pointing out all the objects of special interest. We had a splendid view from the bastion on the salient angle of the bluff. On the right we could see the sloping hills which inclose the beautiful valley of the Minnesota, stretching far through the blue distance to the south-west: and the river itself, winding through the bottoms, forms a picture of great beauty, while on the left the dark-red waters of the Mississippi, rolling at the base of the lofty white cliffs, mingle just beneath the foot of the bluff, which supports the bastion, with the clearer tide of the Minnesota, and again divided by Pike Island, meet a half mile below, to part no more; while the roads, which here come close together, once more widen out, and reveal through the gaps and the openings of the adjacent hills the broad and beautiful amphitheatre in which St. Paul sits at the sharp curve of the great valley through which the Mississippi suddenly bends from north-east to south-east. It was the time of evening roll-call while we were in the fort, and the band having played the sun-down retreat, a salute of cannon was fired to do us honor, a courtesy which our party acknowledged with three rousing cheers. As we drove, at our departure, round under the walls of the fort, and crossed the ferry, the band ascended into the tower and played till we were out of hearing. The effect of this music in the calm and beautiful twilight was very fine.

J. B.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Designs for the Normal College—The Forged Warrant on the Broadway Bank—Corporal Punishment.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M., yesterday, President SMYTHE in the chair. The Committee on Course of Studies, School Books and Hygienics presented a report in favor of making the following appropriations for heating apparatus, &c.: For Primary School No. 7, Ninth Ward, $465; Grammar School No. 33, Twentieth Ward, $2,045; Grammar School No. 36, Eleventh Ward, $6,190; Grammar School No. 57, Twelfth Ward, $6,215; Grammar School No. 58, Twenty-second Ward, $6,240; total, $21,153. The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

A report in favor of giving the contract for removing rock and excavating and grading the site for the Normal College, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, to TERENCE FARLEY, at $1 per yard for the removal of the rock, and $3,700 for the excavation and grading, was adopted. A report of the Committee on Normal College was received, awarding the second prize of $500 for plans for said College to Mr. O'NEIL, and the third prize of $250 to the owner of the plan signed "Progress." The report was adopted. A report from the Finance Committee was received on the resolution authorizing them to compromise the claim on the Broadway Bank for $17,500, paid by the bank on a forged warrant. The matter was submitted by argument to an Arbitration Committee, composed of Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR, C. P. LEVERICH and GEO. P. TALMAN, who gave it as their opinion that the signature to the warrant was an undoubted forgery, and that the bank was therefore responsible for the amount. The bank has, therefore, placed the amount to the credit of the Board, with $1,898 23 interest. The report was adopted.

A requisition for the sum of $500,000 was made on the Controller for the expenses of the Board.

Mr. WOOD said that before vacation he had asked for a report of the Committee on the resolution abolishing corporal punishment in the public schools. The matter was a most important one, and at the next meeting he hoped the report would be forthcoming. Further, he begged to say that next Spring he should introduce a resolution making the vacation in the schools commence on the 4th of July. Before that time he hoped the parents of scholars would give the Board their opinion on the subject. The Board then adjourned.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Sept. 5, 1870, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

President—Assistant Alderman Thomas Duffy—1.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the twelfth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no sales at the Exchange yesterday. It is not to be expected that there will be activity in the real estate market just now in any event. The season for it has not yet set in, and does not, usually, until after the 1st of October. There are indications that the coming season is going to be one of more than ordinary briskness, and that sellers of City property will get fair prices. The spirited bidding at the sales made on Tuesday, by Messrs. ROBERTS & McGUIRE, showed very plainly that whenever real estate in improving City localities is offered there will be competitive bidders ready to purchase.

Extraordinary efforts are being made to put suburban property on the market, and the fences and dead walls in this and the neighboring cities are more than even covered with posters setting forth the extra inducements offered, in this or that locality, to such as wish to invest in real estate enterprises. There has grown up, however, within the past year, a large number of building associations, appealing to the humbler classes to avail themselves of the means presented by these organizations to "secure a home" by the payment of monthly instalments. In 1853–4 there was a perfect rage among the mechanics and laboring portion of our people to join these co-operative building societies—so much so that the dealers in real estate felt the adverse influence of the system. Very many of these associations, however, fell through, and those who had paid in their monthly dues were swindled, while others kept on and did well for their members. At any rate the system was for a long time viewed with suspicion. Now it is being revived; but whether it will become so generally prevalent as it was sixteen years ago is doubtful.

There will be more than the usual amount of property thrown on the market, during this Fall and the coming Winter, by judgment decree of the Courts. The foreclosure of mortgages is more common now than it has been for some time past, owing to the scarcity that has characterized the money market, and the consequent inability of those who had borrowed, giving real estate as collateral security, to make returns when the time came. These sales will doubtless attract attention, and keep the speculators on the qui vive.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

18th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x148.2x50x148	$56,000
50th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	
64th-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 6th-av., [illegible]	31,000
66th-st., n. s., 330 ft. e. of 6th-av., [illegible]	10,000
Avenue A, e. s., 51 ft. n. of 7th-st., [illegible]	2,000
1st-av. and 95th-st., n. e. corner, 148.2x100; 95th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x98.9; 96th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x98.9, 5-72 parts, deed 1866, $25,888 88 and other considerations.	

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Butler-st., s. s., 84.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100	$3,500
[illegible]-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x97	900
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	870
Montón-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 20x100	5,500
Nelson-st., s. s., 164 ft. w. of Court-st., 21.11x100	7,500
Orchard-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	4,000
Orchard-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	3,400
Orchard-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	
Oakland-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Eagle-st., 25x100	1,000
Pulaski-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 37.6x100	4,500
Powers-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 18.9x75	4,500
Russel-place, e. s., 144 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 18x20	500
Richardson-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	400
Tiffany-place, e. s., 184 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 25x97.6	4,500
South 1st-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. of 7th-st., 25x100	1,400
1st-place, s. s., No. 64, old maps, contract	10,000
3d-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of South 4th-st., 25x120	7,000
10th-st., s. w. s., 201 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 25x97.10x20x100	800
36th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2	800
40th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.2	800
Classon-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Putnam-av., 25x100	7,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 25x80	5,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 41 ft. e. of Graham-st., 20x75	1,000
Meeker-av. and Russel-st., 66.5x40.7	1,800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Pelham.

Main-st., n. s., adjoining David Scofield's, 50x61	$600

West Farms.

1st-av., e. s., lots Nos. 276, 277, Mt. Eden, 100x100	$150
3d-av., s. w. s., lot No. 77, Claremont, 100x114	900

Yonkers.

Van Cortland-av., s. s., 304 ft. e. of Palisade-av., 200x300	$600

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Brewster-av., w. s., lots Nos. 85, 86, each 50x136	$670

Locust Grove.

Road from Newtown to Astoria, n. s., 52.8 ft. w. of Grove-st., 50x90.6	$800

Newtown.

Lots Nos. 113, 114, 115, map, Hebberd estate, each 50x100	$1,800

Rockaway Neck.

Adjoining Joseph Pearsall's, 2 acres	$250

Queens.

5th-avenue and Seymour-st., n. e. corner, 50x180	$160

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Essex-st., w. s., 2 ft. w. of lot No. 182 on Bacot's map, 25x100	$4,500
Water-st., e. s., 275 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x100	600
North 4th-st. and Erie-st., n. w. corner, 50x100	75,000
Cherry-lane and James-st., n. w. corner, 25x100	900

Greenville.

4 4-100 acres salt meadow s. of Richard Vreeland's tract	$25,000

Kearney.

975 ft. water-front on Passaic River, with dock privilege, (Peter Ballentine's)	$21,000

Newark.

Academy and Plane sts., n. w. corner, 106.2x110	$16,000
Burnet-st., w. s., 120 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25.6x90	16,000
Brill-st., w. s., 141 ft. n. of Bowery-st., 25x100	700
West-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 44x100	5,000

Orange.

Highway, newly-opened street, near Jabez Condit's, 100x180	$3,000

Belleville.

Cottage-st., n. s., 580 ft. e. of upper road, 50x250	$3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE LOW—A SPLENDID BROWN-stone four-story high-stoop house on 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; handsomely frescoed and in the very best of order; no leasehold. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 20 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 71ST-ST., BETWEEN CENtral Park and 8th-av., (first-class location,) a vacant lot, 25x100 feet; price $13,000. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—GREAT SACRIFICE—MUST BE sold, new first-class brown-stone house, all modern improvements, good location, on Sackett-st., Brooklyn, by STAATS & FITZGERALD, corner of Hoyt and Atlantic sts.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, (nearly new,) in Greene-av., near Classon-av.; possession Oct. 1. Apply to CANDEE & COOK, corner Fulton and Clermont avs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

For sale—About thirty acres of land, beautifully situated on Todt Hill, on the road to Richmond, Prospect-av., Elizabeth-st., and Valley road; has ten or more beautiful villa sites, commanding a fine view of the ocean, with an unfailing stream of water running through the property; this property also contains a bed of superior hematite ore; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to FULLER, LORD & CO., No. 139 Greenwich-st.

VILLA SITES, 50X150 FEET—EQUAL to three City lots; finely situated, ground high, commanding view, at Uniontown, N. J.; price $200 to $400 each; five minutes from depot; fourteen trains daily, on New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st., or Desbrosses-st. For tickets to visit the property inquire at office New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 197 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4.

ORANGE, N. J.—RENT, CHEAPNESS, ELEgance, desirability; mansion furnished, 14 rooms, gas throughout, all conveniences, large stables, green-houses; six acres, elegant grounds highly improved; unexceptionable neighborhood, seven minutes from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, (Orange Real Estate Agents,) No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 38 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$6,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO NEW FRENCH-ROOF houses; ten rooms; high ground; near depot, Tremont, Harlem Road; thirty minutes from 26th-st.; marble mantels, water, &c.

M. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

TO LEASE—NEW HOUSE IN EAST 88th-st., $1,150; new cottages in 107th-st., near Boulevard, $450. W. R. MORGAN, No. 12 Washington-place.

TO LET—A PARTIALLY-FURNISHED four-story house, 36th-st., near Lexington-av.; rent $125 per month to private family. Address Box No. 1,580 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BEtween 3d and 6th avs., 10th and 40th sts., where present occupants will remain, and a few select boarders can be taken. Address A B C, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE FOR SALE WORTH from [illegible] furnished and unfurnished. Owners solicited to furnish particulars. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

IN

TIMES BUILDING.]

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

NO. 1,331 BROADWAY—A SPLENDID store and basement, to let cheap; also the first and second floors, or will let all the upper part for business or boarding-house.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

POSTAGE STAMP SALE—CLINTON Hall Book Salesroom and Art Gallery.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a large and varied assortment of foreign and American postage and envelope stamps. Catalogues ready.

JOHN HOGGINS & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, AT 10 A. M., AT the sales-room, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn: Rose-wood pianos, large assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy and plated ware, velvet and other carpets, &c.

EDWARD F. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, within their store, 94 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, 100 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 7 STATE-STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE [illegible] Sept. [illegible], 1870, for the removal of the rock in the channel of the Hudson River, about a half mile north of Van Wie's Point, so as to give a depth of twelve feet at mean low water.

[illegible]

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

JOHN M. WILSON,

Major Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1870.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed with the title of the work, and the name of the bidder, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. for dredging.

Slip between Nos. 6 and 7, East River.

Slip between Nos. 9 and 10, East River.

Slip between Nos. 8 and 11, East River.

Slip adjacent to bulkhead between 24th and 25th sts., East River.

Slip between Piers Nos. 35 and 36, North River.

Slip between piers foot of 37th and 38th sts., North River.

Blank forms of specifications and agreements can be obtained at the office of the Department.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
WILSON G. HUNT,
HUGH SMITH,
WILLIAM WOOD,
Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT of Docks, having received, in accordance with the provisions of section 99, of chapter 383, Laws of 1870, in public meetings, various plans for the establishment of permanent wharf accommodations for the commerce of New-York, they now, in accordance with the further provisions of said section, advertise for plans for the best method of improving the waterfront and harbor of the City of New-York, by a new system of wharves, piers, docks, basins and slips, which shall accommodate the present commerce of the City and harbor, and shall provide for the future expansion thereof, and for the facilitation of the transportation of freight along the water-front, so as to render the whole water-front of the City available to the commerce of the port.

Said plans will be received until Sept. 15, 1870.

Plans are solicited that shall contain provision for the special accommodation of steamers and vessels engaged in foreign trade, in domestic trade, in the coal trade, in the trade in lumber and building material, in the hay and grain trade, in furnishing market supplies; also for the accommodation of steam-boats plying to places on the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, for the canal-boats arriving in this City, and for the railroads and other commercial interests.

Plans should be accompanied by all necessary documents, estimates and particulars.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
WILSON G. HUNT,
HUGH SMITH,
WILLIAM WOOD,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 11,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 18, 1870.

HUGH SMITH,
L. M. SWEENY, } Commissioners.
WM. M. TWEED, Jr.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—JOSEPH E. G. McGLONE, plaintiff, against JAMES GOODWIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of April, 1870, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction on the 1st day of October, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Benj. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the south-easterly corner of Rivington and Willett streets, with the buildings thereon erected, commencing at a point on the southerly side of Rivington-street, formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said street with the easterly side of Willett-street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of said Rivington-street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Willett-street seventy feet, thence westerly and parallel with Rivington-street twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and along the easterly side of said Willett-street seventy feet to the point or place of beginning.—New-York, Aug. 17, 1870.

L. B. CHATFIELD, Referee.

STEPHEN J. COLAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au18-law6wTh*

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postal currency. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, from [illegible] up to [illegible].

T. B. STEWART & CO.,

No. 603 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry store, No. [illegible] Bowery, one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS.

Distribution of $3,000 of the fourth series of the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the *Tribune* of Mondays.

BILLIARD TABLES.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN BILLIARD cushions. You can make nine cushions on W. H. GRIFFITH'S table. Now is your time to buy. They beat the world. No. 40 Vesey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,

FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit. Extra branches optional. This Institute opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

E. DE CHAUNAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 102 West 54th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. [illegible] WEST [illegible]-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to

Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. [illegible] Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

NOS. [illegible] AND [illegible] WEST [illegible]-ST.,

Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. [illegible] Madison-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Address as above.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,

REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21.

Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

Circulars sent on request.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MISS MERLE'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST [illegible]-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

[illegible]

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

[illegible]

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

[illegible]

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

[illegible]

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK

[illegible]

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

[illegible]

MLLE. ROSTANG

[illegible]

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

[illegible]

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

[illegible]

SEWARD INSTITUTE

[illegible]

LESPINASSE,

[illegible]

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.

[illegible]

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

[illegible]

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

[illegible]

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,

[illegible]

MRS. LEVERETT'S

[illegible]

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

[illegible]

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

[illegible]

MISS JAUDON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

[illegible]

MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE'S

[illegible]

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,

And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 60 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 575 Broadway, corner 15th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

AVENUE A, BETWEEN 119TH AND 120TH STS., HARLEM.

Mrs. WILDE begs to state that on the 12th September she will open a Boys' School separate from her Young Ladies' Academy. Able professors have been engaged, who will not only direct the instruction of the boys, but will also lecture before the young ladies' department. The location of the school is healthy, and every attention and care will be given. Thorough training may be had for College or business. Application for admission may be made at the residence of Mrs. WILDE, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., Harlem.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

FREEHOLD, N. J.

A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

The next session will commence Sept. 5, 1870.

References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.

For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.

(formerly M. Churchill's school.)

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,

RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.

J. R. HURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-two weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Collegiate Department will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 21; examinations for admission Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.; Grammar School opening Monday, Sept. 19. HOWARD CROSBY, Chairman of Committee of Council.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Newburg, N. Y.

Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS M. E. CALHOUN'S

Family Boarding School for Young Ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 202 West 44th-st.,

MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. [illegible] West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, [illegible] West [illegible]-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE

Will reopen her French and English School for young [illegible]

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College.	Year begins Sept. 29.
University Lectures, (35 courses.)	Year begins Sept. 29.
Divinity School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Law School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Medical School.	Winter session begins Nov. 1.
Dental School.	Winter session begins Nov. 1.
Lawrence Scientific School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Mining School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Agricultural School.	(To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.	
Museum of Comparative Zoology.	
Peabody Museum of Archæology.	
Episcopal Theological School.	Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 182 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.

The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.

There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.

The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.

For catalogues or other documents address

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

SCHOOL OF THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCH, NO. [illegible] WEST [illegible]-ST.—Open to all. HENRY W. DUNSHEE, Principal.

Trustees—THOS. DeWITT, [illegible] Chairman.

HENRY SNYDER, Secretary.

WILLIAM WOOD.

CALVIN E. KNOX.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

FREDERICK T. LOCKE.

JOHN H. RUSSELL.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 16 Pine-st., N. Y.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD NINE years' experience in teaching French, (Paris,) music and English branches, desires an engagement as resident governess; good testimonials. Address A. G., care of Henry J. Widnall, Wm. H. H. Rogers & Co., No. 65 Murray-st., New-York.

PROGRAMMES OF THE SHEFFIELD Scientific School of Yale College for the year beginning Sept. 14, 1870, are now ready to be sent on application. Address the Secretary, New-Haven, Conn.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S ENGLISH, French and German Day-School for young ladies and children, at New-Brighton, S. I., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, 1870.

MRS. HERITAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Day School for Boys, at No. 154 West 18th-st., will reopen on the 5th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE, HAVING REturned from Europe, is ready to receive the parents of her pupils at Fort Washington Institute for young ladies. Boarders admitted after the 10th inst.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.— The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTability, and with the best references, wishes to obtain a position as companion or reader to some lady, a teacher of small children, or to take the supervision and general charge of some public institution or gentleman's household; no preference as to place of residence. Address N. L., Post-office Box No. 186, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of STOUT & DICKINSON was dissolved on the 13th inst. by the death of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT.

Mr. PLATT H. DICKINSON will sign the firm name in liquidation.

PLATT H. DICKINSON,

Surviving General Partner.

A. V. STOUT, } Special Partners.
J. B. DICKINSON,

COPARTNERSHIP.

A. V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, PLATT H. DICKINSON, and HOWARD C. DICKINSON have formed a copartnership under the firm name of STOUT & DICKINSON, to transact a general Banking and Commission business, at No. 25 Broad-st., in the City of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by the death of Mr. GOTTFRIED KNOOP, our late junior partner, his interest in the firm of KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO., of the City of New-York, ceased on the 31st day of August, 1870.

The surviving members of said firm will continue the business under the same firm name.

KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

No. 24 New-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS and GEORGE E. WALKER, under the firm name of WILLIAMS & WALKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. T. WILLIAMS,

GEORGE E. WALKER.

DATED Sept. 6, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. WILLIAM H. BOGART and Mr. A. M. WILCOX have an interest in our business from this date.

ORLANDO M. BOGART & CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1870.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Marlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 73 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870.

MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS,

MARLON APGAR,

SAMUEL TOOKE.

je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of June, 1870.

GEORGE L. NEVIUS,

JOHN F. NEVIUS,

Executors, &c.

je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 24 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1870.

SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.

je9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAINT ROSE BRYNAL, late of the City of New-York, [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

ICE FOR SALE.

ABOUT FIFTY TONS NORTH RIVER ICE FOR SALE.

WRIGHT DURYEA,

Glen Cove, L. I.

CAUTION.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., Sept. 10	Iowa	Wed., Sept. 21
Australia	Sat., Sept. 17	Caledonia	Wed., Oct. 5
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 24	Britannia	Wed., Oct. 19
Europa	Sat., Oct. 1	Iowa	Wed., Nov. 2
Cambria	Sat., Oct. 8	Caledonia	Wed., Nov. 16
Anglia	Sat., Oct. 15	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 30

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth....Sept. 14, at 3½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray....Sept. 21, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price....Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green....Oct. 5, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. Freeman....Oct. 12, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams....Oct. 19, at 8½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE....ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE....DAURE....SATURDAY, Oct. 29

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7	Aleppo, Thurs., Sept. 22
Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8	China, Wednes., Sept. 28
Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14	Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29
Siberia, Thurs., Sept. 15	Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 21	Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.
Return tickets....$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, Grogan, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, Grace, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.

PENNSYLVANIA, Thompson, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.

Steerage passage, $28, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Sept. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Cunard steam-ship PALMYRA, on THURSDAY, 22d September. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, Agent, No. 12 Broad-st., Boston, or to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, [and No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 20———, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Farnsworth.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Sept. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Sept. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deaken, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in saving of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer Granite State will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 208 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers will sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, (via Nassau,) Sept. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams....Sept. 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. Van Sice....Sept. 22

For freight or passage, apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; one who is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 241 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker and understands her business; best of reference. Call at No. 1,22[illegible] East 50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; best of reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 200 West 19th-st., corner 7th-av., in the toy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has good reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 353 3d-av., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as laundress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, going out by the day, a few more engagements; cuts beautifully and trims in all the latest styles. Call or address for one week, No. 422 7th-av., near 34th-st., third story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best City reference. Call at or address No. 317 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and plain sewing; no objection to take charge of a grown child; can give good City reference. Address No. 25 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as seamstress; would wait on a lady or growing child, or assist with chamber-work; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Call at No. 452 6th-av.; ring the upper bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 20 East 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as housekeeper, or would take entire charge of an invalid; best reference. Call between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. at No. 391 5th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class Protestant nurse, for an infant; can bring it up by hand; has no objection to see after one grown child; no objection to the country; best City reference given. Apply at No. 150 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with nine years' City reference, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; is of a kind and obliging disposition. Call at No. 1,264 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or laundress; good City reference given. Address No. 169 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTful young girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can be seen at her last place, No. 64 30th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; can give satisfactory City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 308 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL wishes a situation as plain cook, or would take a place as single in a small family. Call at No. 322 East 32d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A situation to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good references. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 250 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid by a young girl from the country; can do plain sewing; two years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 315 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress and dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; is also a first-class operator. Call at No. 49 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, some writing at her own residence; would do copying or book-keeping. Call at No. 201 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a lady's maid; can be well recommended. Call at 163 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good plain cook; good City reference. Call at No. 311 East 38th-st.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW families or gentlemen, at No. 63 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Address No. 102 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION; is a first-class cook; has best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant girl, a situation in a private family as nurse. To be seen for two days at No. 446 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 336 4TH-AV., WANTed situations for a large number of recommended and experienced waitresses, nurses, chamber-maids, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, young girls for house-work, and those lately landed.

A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER will go by the day in families. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

NO. 306 EAST 34TH-ST.—LADIES' AND gentlemen's fine washing and ironing; ladies' ball and afternoon dresses puffed and fluted, done up in the latest style; family washing $1 per day.

LADIES CAN PROCURE LADIES' maids, seamstresses, and excellent house servants, of all nationalities, at the office No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S OR FARMER'S situation by a Scotchman of long experience in this country; wishes a re-engagement 1st of October; satisfactory reasons given for exchanging; will be recommended as a practical landscape gardener; also fruit, flowers and vegetables; wife would take charge of dairy if required. Address Mc., gardener, in care of D. McDonald, North Orange Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S OR FARMER'S situation by a single man, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place, with dairy, with long experience of all those branches of farmers or gardeners; also has green-house, hot and cold graperies, or nursery of fruit-trees or flowers; with the best references given; terms moderate, by the month or by the year. Address E. S. BASTOS, No. 48 Hubert-st., corner of West-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; must be a Protestant City family; no other need apply; has the best of City reference; can be seen with his present employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young American; experienced, stylish City driver; superior, skillful care taken with horses, carriages, &c.; intelligent, temperate, reliable; will be generally useful; five years' City reference; any location. Address W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man of good character and ability as coachman or groom; wife willing to assist at anything in the house when occasion requires; rooms over stable preferred. Call at harness-makers, corner 37th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, a situation as waiter; highest City references; would take a job or look after an invalid; an Englishman. Address H., at Corwin & Co.'s, grocers, No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man well recommended; City or country. Address WAITER, No. 545 Broome-st., City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as coachman and groom; will be willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Address B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; no incumbrances; he is a Protestant; [illegible] good reference. Address W. D., Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as coachman and groom; first-class reference. Address COACHMAN, Curley's carriage repository, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, aged about twenty-four years, as light porter; can come well recommended. Address [illegible] ANDREWS, care of Bullocks & Leake, 94 Reade-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 17 YEARS old, a situation in a [illegible] of commission house. Address E. H. G., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—A PLACE AS COACHMAN AND groom. Can be seen at No. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING

10 PER CENT.

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

THESE BONDS ARE REGISTERED BY THE STATE AUDITOR, WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO LEVY, FROM TIME TO TIME, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET ALL ACCRUING INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF GEO. OPDYKE & CO. [illegible] CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York. Principal redeemable 1895. For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 80 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., [illegible] years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable [illegible] of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. [illegible]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING OCT. 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after Oct. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE [illegible] Proprietors of the City of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 40 Exchange-place, Room No. 13, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE W. ABBE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A Good Home Security at a Low Price.

NEW-JERSEY SEVEN PER CENT.

TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns:

NEW-PROVIDENCE, Union County,
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County,
BERNARD, Somerset County,

In $100, $500 and $1,000, and having from 15 to 25 years to run,

AT 92 AND INTEREST.

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their full value. Bonds sent by express free of charge.

For circulars containing full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ROBERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS,
NO. 28 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as with bank.

A. V. STOUT, President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON, Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank on the 18th day of July, 1870, in St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 18th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 18th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18, 1870.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York. Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1870.

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR sale at 90, $650,000 Peoria City Water 7 per cent Gold Bonds.

The population of the city is about 35,000. The debt is about $650,000, and cannot, by the terms of the new Constitution of the State of Illinois, just adopted, be increased.

The valuation of the taxable property of Peoria is $13,500,000. The water-works are in successful operation, and the revenue derived from them is specially pledged to the payment, principal and interest, of these bonds.

The obligations of the city have always been promptly met. For further particulars apply to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 18, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1, 1870, on the ten per cent. income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, or at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st., Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $7,[illegible]

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 336 4TH-av., excellent situations for all experienced waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, twenty cooks, professed and all others, laundresses, house-workers, young girls, and those lately landed. Call and see immediately.

FOUNDRYMAN WANTED—TO GO TO Tennessee, to take charge of a foundry; none but a competent person need apply. Call at the Westchester House, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., at 9 A. M. or 6 P. M. E. DE MORTIMER.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A PRIvate family, two good servants, viz.: a cook and a laundress; best City reference required. Apply at No. 19 West [illegible]-st., for three days, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG PERSON (FRENCH Protestant preferred) to assist in the care of two small children; she must be a good [illegible] and fine washer; good reference [illegible] Friday between [illegible] o'clock, at No. 1[illegible] West [illegible]

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 240 4TH-AV., corner of 20th-st., excellent situations ready for all English, Scotch, Irish, German cooks, laundresses, [illegible] general workers, &c.

WANTED—A GENTEEL YOUNG MAN, RESpectably connected, as salesman with a merchant tailor on Broadway. Address, with [illegible], ENTERPRISE, Post-office Station, No. 100 [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHer and ironer, in a small private family; only those having best City reference need apply at No. 126 East [illegible]-st., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] of a good situation by applying to Mrs. SANDERS, No. [illegible] 3d-av., from 11 to 4 o'clock on Wednesday.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress; a Protestant. Call at No. 106 East 18th-st., at 10 o'clock today.

WEST-SIDE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, NO. 381 8TH-av.—Wanted, all kinds of good servants this day, with best of references. [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 2[illegible] 5TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.—A [illegible] rooms, with board [illegible] Also large and single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. [illegible] EAST TWELFTH-ST.—A [illegible] with or without board [illegible] quired.

PLEASANT ROOMS EN SUITE OR singly, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives, or to single gentlemen; house handsomely furnished and location excellent; references. Address No. 12[illegible] West [illegible]

NO. 41 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—The most desirable [illegible] rooms, large and two small rooms to let, with or without private table; also, a large room on first floor. References exchanged.

NO. 71 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—[illegible] partial board [illegible] only those willing to pay for good accommodations need apply. References exchanged.

NO. 5 WEST 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway.—To let, rooms and apartments, elegantly furnished, with board, in a well-educated Parisian family.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 5 East [illegible]-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 25TH-ST., near 5th-av., desire to rent one or two [illegible] furnished rooms, with or without breakfast, to a single gentleman. Address F. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

NO. 329 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—Apartments and single rooms with first-class board. House newly furnished. Private table if desired. References given and required.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board, at No. 67 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor to let; also, three rooms on third floor, without board; also, physician's office. Apply at No. 169 West 34th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—TWO VERY handsome and convenient floors for families; private table, good attendance. To responsible parties only, by season or year.

TWO DOUBLE ROOMS WITH HOT and cold water, to let, with or without board, to gentlemen; good references. Apply at No. 169 East [illegible]-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, OR FOR LIGHT housekeeping, a second floor partly furnished. Apply at No. 147 East 27th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED in a private family, with board, at No. 30 West 19th-st. References.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, a large handsome second floor, high stoop, No. 130 West 34th-st.

NO. 99 WEST 18TH-ST.—HANDSOME large rooms may be had with board by desirable parties; the house is large and family small.

NO. 126 WEST 19TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let with board to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen. References.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE to let, in 11th-st., near 6th-av., to a private family only. Apply at No. 65 Liberty-st.

NO. 299 WEST 24TH-ST. TO LET—A large sized second-story front room, furnished, with board; also, room on fourth floor; location good.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO let, with board; also, one room on the fourth floor; references exchanged. No. 17 East 27th-st.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, with good board; house and location strictly first-class; references required. No. 121 West 45d-st.

NO. 93 CLINTON-PLACE—FURNISHED rooms, first, second and third floors, with or without board.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD IN a plain private family; terms very low. Apply at No. 151 West 16th-st., near Waverley-place.

NO. 33 WEST 32D-ST.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on the second floor; also, rooms on the third and the fourth floors, with board.

NO. 13 WEST 24TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor to let with board, separately or en suite.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUIT OF rooms for gentlemen, without board, between Union-square and 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEmen and their wives, in a private family or select boarding-house; a parlor and two bedrooms adjoining, or two large bedrooms; must contain all conveniences for comfort; best of references given and required. Address J. HASTINGS, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY where there are no other boarders, board for a gentleman, wife, three children and nurse; terms must be moderate; location between 14th and 40th sts., and dinner middle of day. Address, with particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, in a strictly private house, wanted by a single gentleman; location between 3d and 6th avs., below 30th-st. Address, stating terms, BLAKE, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR three, a second floor; private table; above 30th-st. and between Park and 6th avs. Address with full particulars and terms, Box No. 2,435 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—SEVERAL good rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OTTO LOESCHICK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Otto Loeschick, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of September, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au26-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE A. IVES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore A. Ives, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of September, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au26-law3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LODER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest, that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, in said district, on the 19th day of September, 1870, and at 12 o'clock noon of said day, for the purposes specified in the twenty-eighth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 21 Park-row.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE A. IVES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore A. Ives, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of August, 1870. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE, Assignee.

au-law3wTh*

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the best fire-proof building in the City. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES. [illegible]

MILLINERY.

OPENING.—MRS. A. BURDETT SMITH, Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 1, grandest display of latest styles of trimmed patterns ever seen in this City. City and country dress-makers invited; patterns cut to measure and warranted perfect.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FOURTH NIGHT OF THE GRAND HISTRIONIC CONSTELLATION. THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8, 1870, will be presented Shakespeare's master-work, THE HISTORICAL TRAGEDY OF JULIUS CAESAR.

(Received on Monday and yesterday by the LARGEST and most ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES EVER ASSEMBLED AT NIBLO'S.)

LAWRENCE BARRETT........[illegible]
E. L. DAVENPORT........[illegible]
WALTER MONTGOMERY........MARC ANTONY
[illegible]........CASCA
[illegible]........PORTIA
VIRGINIA BUCHANAN........CALPHURNIA

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF LAWRENCE BARRETT, LONDON ASSURANCE.

On which occasion JOHN E. OWENS, Mrs. F. S. CONWAY and the GRAND HISTRIONIC CONSTELLATION will appear.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, the American favorite LOTTA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON as RIP VAN WINKLE.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at the branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

14TH-ST. THEATRE—SEEBACH.

Formerly known as the Theatre Francais.

Director.....J. GRAU

Mme. MARIE SEEBACH, with her new and brilliant company of eminent artists will inaugurate the Theatrical Season of 1870-71 ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 19, with the production of Goethe's sublime creation, FAUST.

A subscription list for the Seebach season of twenty-four nights is now open at Schirmer's music-store. Regular Subscription Nights, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, MAN AND WIFE.

Box-office now open. Seats secured six days ahead.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

THE GRAND NATIONAL DISPLAY OF PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN ART, INDUSTRY AND GENIUS. OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M., at the great building corner of 63d-st. and 3d-av. Admission 50c. Tickets at the door.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Nos. 820 Broadway and 23 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 126, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.
(Chartered in 1865 under special law.)
SEASON OF 1870-71.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

TERMS—CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$30 per quarter.

Several eminent Professors have been added to the able corps, which now numbers forty-one of the best Instructors in the country.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED.

Application to be made at the General Conservatory Offices:

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., NEW-YORK.
No. 132 (NEW No. 102) COURT, near State-st., BROOKLYN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—MR. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

PIANO-FORTES—THIRTY SECONDhand pianos, comprising squares, uprights and grands of various makers, in thorough order; for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash; rent allowed on purchase, at MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Please call and examine.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 30 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:00 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10:30 A. M.—Railroad express.
3:30 P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. [illegible]

[illegible]

H. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, LAST SIX NIGHTS.

LAST MATINEE. CLOSING PERFORMANCES OF THE TRIUMPHAL ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOS. K. EMMET, AND GAYLER'S GREAT DRAMA of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN, which must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity owing to the necessary preparations for the Fall and Winter season.

FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY, SEPT. 10. Mr. EMMET AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SEPT. 12 AND 13.

WALLACK'S.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged in this theatre for the ensuing FALL AND WINTER SEASON will please assemble on the stage On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 11 o'clock.

JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

FIRST KATHI LANNER GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY SEPT. 10, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

The great comic ballet, HIRKA.

Marston's great scene, THE GROTTO OF THE SYRENS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Corner Broadway and 30th-st.

MUSEUM OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M. ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

During the recess this favorite place of public resort has been elegantly refitted and redecorated.

Great success of the double company. CROWDED HOUSES.

The beautiful and gifted artiste, Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, will appear every evening and Saturday matinee in the new Historical Drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., TWIXT AX AND CROWN, with new scenery, costumes and properties. Supported by artists of acknowledged ability.

MATINEES EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

The new burlesque extravaganza by Jas. Barnes, Esq., the GOLDEN BUTTERFLY, with a superior burlesque company.

Preceded each day by a laughable farce, in which the RICH SISTERS (new debutante) will appear.

Secured seats may be procured for either of the above performances one week in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LITTLE FAUST. LE PETITE FAUST.

Proclaimed an undeniable success by both PRESS AND PUBLIC.

MEPHISTO and the ARAB....Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA (Head of the School)....Mr. GEO. L. FOX

NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES. COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Every evening until further notice.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

Proprietors.....JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS

THEODORE THOMAS' Unrivalled Popular Orchestral Concerts.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

1. Overture, "Der fliegende Hollander"....Wagner
2. Waltz, "Die Vorstaedter"....Lanner
3. Prayer, "Moses in Egypt"....Rossini
4. Polka Mazourka, "Aus der Ferne" } Polka Schnell, "Feuerfest" }....Strauss
5. Ballet, "Reine de Saba"....Gounod
6. Entr' Acte, "Rosamonde"....Schubert
7. Septette, Op. 20....Beethoven. Theme and Variations, Scherzo and Finale.
8. Symphonic Poem, "Ideale"....Liszt
9. Overture, "Stradella"....Flotow
10. Traeumerei, (By request)....Schumann
11. Waltz, "Koenigslieder"....Strauss
12. March, "Coronation"....Fahrbach

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—FRIDAY, Sept. 9, grand gala night benefit for Miss Pauline Canissa, supported by Miss Fanny Goodwin, Mr. Habelmann, Mr. F. Remmerts, selected chorus and grand orchestra.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—A LARGE ORgan for the St. John's Catholic Church, Lewiston, Me., is on exhibition THIS DAY, from 3 A. M. till 5 P. M., at the manufactory of HENRY ERBEN, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Canal-st. Professors and amateurs are invited to call.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR Dancing will commence Oct. 1, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., and at No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M. The morning and afternoon classes will resume on SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.

On and after Sept. 5, the steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. Tilton, and JESSE HOYT, Commander James Seely, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: PLYMOUTH ROCK at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the accommodation train at Sandy Hook for Philadelphia and way stations, and at 4:15 P. M. connecting with the Philadelphia express train. JESSE HOYT, at 3:30 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River and intermediate stations. Return trains leave Long Branch at 7:50, 10:48 A. M. 6:35 P. M. Freight to all points on New-Jersey Southern Railroad at 8 P. M. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE, TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT on each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Jivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M. J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 5th	10:30 A. M.	Monday, 5th	3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th	6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th	2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 8th	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 9th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 9th	2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th	2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th	6:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no fare; [illegible] beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2½ [illegible]. Returning leave Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cts.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND SHELTER ISLAND.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 28 East River, Peck-slip, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 138 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS.—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning [illegible] in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from [illegible] on Saturday only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 27 East River [illegible] daily at 2:45 P. M. [illegible]

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 and 12 every night (Sundays excepted.)

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle*, from Havana Sept. 3, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser R. W. ALBERT our special correspondence was received at this office without delay.

The New Tariff—The Casino and the Volunteers—The Cuban Cable—Miscellaneous War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1870.

The new tariff, so long expected and so much discussed, has at last been definitely adopted and published in the *Gaceta*. If considered as a document intended to raise a larger revenue for the Government and enhance the value of almost every article to the consumer, the object is attained; but if it is taken as a means of lightening the burdens of the people, of simplifying the complicated machinery which a *savant* in that particular line only can understand, the new tariff has entirely failed. Should the imports and exports continue on the same scale during the coming fiscal year as during the past, the revenue derived from that source alone will be sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of the Government. The wealthy planter and merchant will pay less taxes, and, except as far as the enhanced value of merchandise is concerned, will be the gainer, while the poor man will be the loser. For months past but few articles of luxury have been imported, and all duties are derived from articles consumed by the middle and poorer classes. Many innocent individuals are soft hearted enough to pity the merchants, as if that class would lose something, when, on the contrary, they will be heavy gainers by the increased value of their goods in store, and will sell any later arrivals at higher rates. One dry-goods merchant calculates the profit on his stock, owing to the new tariff, at no less than $250,000, and others do so in proportion. The differential duties, when brought by Spanish or foreign flag, are still retained, and the Spanish merchant marine is safe for the present, the great difference making it impossible for any foreign vessel to bring merchandise, other than provisions, to this island. As the tariff is very frequently changed here, it is impossible to tell how soon another change may be inaugurated, but, judging from the aspect of political and other affairs, it seems to be a foregone conclusion that this tariff will last at least as long as the insurrection, and nobody having the least idea when the end of that affair may occur, we must accept the new rules indefinitely.

THE CASINO AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Casino Español and its servants, the volunteer corps, are terribly exercised over the action of some of the latter body, who circulated a document for signatures full of satire and recriminations against the actual Government in Spain, and accusing the latter of being in connivance with the Cubans here and in Spain, and of favoring the insurrection. The Cortes were asked to remove PENDERGAST, the actual Colonial Minister, who is plainly charged with being a traitor, and also to remove a number of prominent Government employes, whom they suspect of being in league with the insurgent party. I understand that several prominent members of the Casino countenanced the issuing of this manifesto, which concluded with a threat to set up on their own hook, and manage affairs in a purely Spanish style. From the moment this had come to the knowledge of the Casino and authorities, a strange movement became discernible among the Spanish, and on Sunday afternoon the Casino assembled, and held a stormy session. The document and its signers, all them Spaniards, were denounced in the strongest terms, and the word traitor to the country was applied. This clinched the nail, and for the time effectually defeated the plans of the secessionists. On Monday the journals published a protest of the Casino against the manifesto, proclaiming it to be a *ruse de guerre*, intended to create a division among the loyal inhabitants of the island and to injure the Spanish cause. But even the Casino did not dare to stamp the document as having been gotten up by Cubans, and, consequently, the often-repeated assertion that all Spaniards in Cuba are not of one opinion, or pulling in the same harness. If ever the revolution is completely at an end, and when that will be nobody presumes to tell, the political quarrels in the island will become interesting, and if the Cubans unite with the liberal portion among the Spaniards, which union is extremely probable, the ultras, who now are at the head of affairs, will be driven to the wall and vanquished. If Cuba cannot gain her point in the field at present, she will undoubtedly gain it by peaceable means in the end.

THE CUBA CABLE.

The Cuba cable will be on its road to Jamaica ere this reaches New-York, as it is expected that the ships will leave Santiago de Cuba on Monday next. The shore end was landed on the 31st of July, and the splice connecting the deep sea cable with the heavier shore end was made on Friday. The line will probably be opened to the public on the 5th inst. No tariff has been announced yet. Owing to some defects in the instruments brought from England, which appear to be too weak for a combined land line and sea cable, the communication between Santiago de Cuba and this city is not direct, the telegrams stopping at Batabano, where they are repeated.

THE WAR.

The war seems to be awaiting the result of the struggle in Europe, or what is more probable, the necessary elements to continue it. The Cubans are waiting for QUESADA, guns, men, ammunition and money. The Spaniards are expecting the twelve or fifteen thousand men whom the Government in Spain promised to send them. When both sides receive what they look for, we may expect to hear of more treachery, butchery, mismanagement, and the biggest possible kind of lies. That both sides are still very proficient at inventing is amply proven by the peculiar reports of the Spanish commanders, and that the Cubans are not behindhand in this matter may be gleaned from any one extract from the last issue of the *Laborante* newspaper.

THE CINCO VILLAS.

The Cinco Villas continue to be the scene of small engagements, quite a number of them being reported in the journals, with the usual result of the Cubans being routed. In the jurisdiction of Santi Spiritus the Spaniards have their hands full.

The Central and Eastern Departments furnish items of minor importance. Three of the signal towers have already been finished and occupied on the line from Puerto Principe to Guaimaro, and others are being constructed with dispatch on the line from Puerto Principe to Ciego de Avila. Gen. CARO remains inactive at Puerto Principe, and some of his reported doings are, to say the least, discreditable to an officer and a gentleman. Some future day I shall have occasion to refer to them in detail. VALMASEDA has been devoting his attention to the cable and consequent feasts, and after his first spurt of activity and energy, appears to have relapsed into his usual half-sleepy, self-complacent laziness.

GUARDING THE COAST.

The report of an expedition having left the United States has compelled the Havana volunteer cavalry to leave for the coast and prevent a landing in the Western Department. The entire coast from Cape San Antonio to Sagua is very closely watched, and it would be extremely difficult to effect a landing, which is very easy, however, from Nuevitas to Santiago de Cuba. If the Cubans in the interior are more prompt than they have been on other occasions it will be comparatively easy to land a cargo and transport it to the interior without fear of capture by the Spaniards.

SMUGGLING.

The Custom-house has been reformed, and the Custom-house officers have been changed from civil functionaries into a military corps. This may prevent smuggling to a certain extent, as a court-martial is a different affair from a simple dismissal. Most all members of the old force have joined the new organization, and the former Celadors are now Sergeants and Corporals of Carabineers.

QUASIMODO.

Personal.

Waldemar Bodisco, of the Russian Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Senator Hardenburgh, of Kingston; Gen. Thomas Carney, of Leavenworth; Hon. James Lord, of Rochester; Hon. Geo. H. Sanford, of Oneida; Hon. Samuel Farwell, of Utica; Col. Samuel McD. Tate, of North Carolina, and Hon. J. D. Hayes, of Detroit, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Garlieff, of Russia, is at the Hoffman House. Gen. A. S. Buford, of Virginia; Hon. Geo. B. Loring, of Salem, and Hon. J. C. Devereaux, of Utica, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Boris Danzas, Secretary of the Russian Legation, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. J. J. Vogdes, of the United States Army, is at the Coleman House.

THE LATE PROF. BEDFORD.

Imposing Funeral Obsequies Yesterday—Remarks of Archbishop McCloskey.

The funeral obsequies of the late Dr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD took place, yesterday, and were attended by the leading members of the Bar, the Medical Faculty, several of the most prominent merchants and business men of the City, and a large number of the friends of the deceased. The remains were deposited in a rosewood coffin, heavily ornamented with silver trimmings, and surmounted by many wreaths of immortelles. A silver plate attached to the head of the casket bore the simple inscription "GUNNING S. BEDFORD died Sept. 5, 1870, aged sixty-four years." At 10½ o'clock the procession started from the residence of the deceased, in Fifth-avenue, to St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, Eighth-street, where the funeral services were to be performed. The pall-bearers were Dr. Hamilton Walton, Dr. Payne, Dr. Carnochan, (Health Officer,) Dr. Thomas, Dr. Van Buren, Dr. Anderson, H. L. Morton, W. O'Brien, W. Parker and Charles O'Conor. The church was brilliantly illuminated with candles; the altar was draped in mourning, and was covered with a profusion of mourning wreaths and crosses. The coffin was placed in the isle immediately fronting the altar, and solemn requiem mass was commenced, Father PRESTON officiating as high priest, with Father McSWEENY as deacon, and Father POOLE, sub-deacon. At its conclusion Archbishop McCLOSKEY delivered the funeral oration on the character of the deceased.

ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY'S ADDRESS.

"Eternal rest give unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him." We are here, beloved friends, this morning, to pay our last sad tribute of religious honor and affectionate respect to our late much-venerated and now much-lamented friend. We come to mingle our sympathies with the tears and sorrowings of a bereaved family, of afflicted relatives and friends. We come to unite our prayers and supplications with them and with one another, bowing down in humble resignation before God's holy will. In the ceremony you have witnessed, in the solemn and sacred chaunts that have fallen upon your ears, a language has been spoken to your hearts more eloquent and more appropriate than any that could come from my poor, feeble, faltering lips, a language that soothes and subdues while it comforts and consoles; a language which awakens within the soul emotions, the highest, the purest, the most sacred, for none of us understand so well the human heart as our holy mother the Church. None of us know how to touch the most sensitive fibres, its tenderest chords, with so gentle and yet so skillful a hand. And while she surrounds the bier of her departed son in Christ, even his poor mortal remains with solemn ceremonial in testimony of her honor because he was her child, baptized in her bosom, dying in her arms, she does not forget the soul that is departed. She knows that death is but the separation of that soul from that body. The body indeed will moulder in the dust, but it will live and it will rise again. But the soul dies not, and leaving that body it appears before God. She knows that in the presence of that God no sinner can stand unconfused and unconfounded. She knows that within His kingdom nothing defiled can enter, but she knows that none but the unregenerate and obstinately unrepenting will be deprived of ever entering there. And yet knowing at the same time poor human frailties, she is well convinced how few there are who pass from life in that perfect purity and innocence of soul which is required for entrance into heaven. "Who shall ascend into the Holy Mountain of God, or who shall stand within His holy place." The innocent we know do not receive life in vain, but there may be souls who are to be fully purified and cleansed, and for these there is a place of purgation where they can be fitted, after first having made just atonement to God, for entering into the joys of their Lord. And hence it is that while she honors the body here before her altar she follows that soul into the other world, and she pleads in accents of the most fervent and most tender prayer. such even as you have heard—"Eternal rest give even to him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him." "Enter not into judgment with thy servant, for no man shall be justified in thy sight unless has been given to him the full remission of his sins." The echoes are still ringing in your ears: "Sweet Jesus give him rest." She pleads in words like these, but she pleads still more in the holy and august sacrifice that has just been offered up at this altar, nor is it in her voice alone, but the voice of the Lamb that was slain—the blood of Christ that flowed on Calvary, for mercy and salvation. This is consoling for all her children. This was the faith in which our friend was baptized, in which he lived, in which he died, surrounded by its blessings, its aids, and its consolations. And while we thus unite in the spirit of the Church which corresponds with the natural instinct and emotions of our own hearts, we are not to forget or constrain the ties of human nature. We are not forbidden to bear in memory the high gifts, the noble qualities and the many good points of character by which the departed had been characterized in life. I, indeed, would be wanting in justice to myself if I did not, even at the risk of intruding on your attention, say at least one word, as a tribute of my own personal regard and friendship to the deceased. He and I were boys together in college. For years we had been classmates—associate in our studies, associate in our plays. And I remember how strictly in his acts were the words verified, "the boy is father of the man." He was ever noted in college for his studious habits, for his persevering industry and diligence, for his honorable ambition to excel. His tastes were all refined; his principles and sentiments were all noble. He had a special love for eloquence, for oratory, and in our public displays and addresses he was generally one of the first called upon to represent his college-mates in giving expression to their thoughts and wishes. And so just was his career, so strict was he in principle and in the observance of every rule, that he commended himself in a more especial manner to the venerated President, afterward Bishop of New-York, Bishop DUBOIS, and during the venerated life of the President he always looked upon him as one of his favorite children. He left College and entered into the study of medicine. There are those listening to me who know his after career better than I do, who know how honorable he was in his profession, the eminence to which he attained, the services which he rendered both by his practice and by his works. I can bear testimony to his character, and the good sisters here can testify to the many acts of kindness received from him in his professional character. But on that I will not detain you. It is before the world. Of the rest, his relations as a father, as a husband, are far too sacred for me to dilate upon. There are hearts that have treasured up in their memories what a husband he always, what a father he always proved himself, and there are there precious memories which no, not time, nothing but death itself can efface. I saw him in his last illness, a few days before he died, and it happens to us all, dear brethren, that as we come into declining years, and the vigor of life is passing away, and we have, perhaps, gained worldly honors, we feel how empty they are, we look back to the days of the past, and to none does memory revert so often or so fondly as the days of our youth. So it was with our friend. At the close of his life he thought of his early college days, he thought of the pure and blissful joys which there surrounded him; he thought of his first communion, he thought of the simple altar upon the mountain forest, the little church of the mountain college. He thought of the sanctuary where I often saw him officiating as acolyte, even as these that are before you, and he said, as every heart is permitted to say in such a moment, "Who will give me back the days of my youth? Who will give me back the days of happiness such as they were; happiness, because then I was innocent, then I was good, then I was virtuous. Who can give them back? He that redeemed you by His blood. He can give you back the innocent heart, He can give you back the clean hands, and He can enable you to ascend to the holy mountain of God and stand before His throne. And to the religion of his youth and the religion of his love, to her duties and the practice of the sacraments and their holy consolations he did return, and in them he found consolation and rest. He resigned himself to God's will, thankful that he had so blessed his last moments, and purified them by the holy sacraments of his Church and all its consolations. We may say he died in peace; that, therefore, he did not receive his life in vain. It is vain, indeed, to receive that life if it is only to gain worldly honors, emoluments and treasures; and he that received it shall not stand in the holy presence of God. Let us take the rest home with us, dear brethren, in our hearts this day, that we may learn from what we have seen and heard before this altar, and especially never to forget the words, however trite and common, that "all on earth is vanity." One thing alone is not vain, and that is to love God and to serve Him alone.

The coffin was then removed to the family vault of the deceased, where the final interment took place.

The following resolutions of condolence with the family of the deceased have been adopted by the Medical Faculty:

Whereas, This Academy of Medicine, the profession and the community, among which he has labored so long and so acceptably, are again called to mourn the loss of one of its most illustrious and devoted practitioners.

Resolved, That in the death of Prof. G. S. BEDFORD, M. D., we feel that death has struck a shining light from our firmament, which he has so signally illuminated for so long a time by his teachings and his practice, and while we deplore his loss, we desire to be grateful that he has been so long spared to advance the cause of their profession he so greatly loved.

Resolved, That the Academy tender to the family of the deceased their sympathy in their bereavement, and that as an expression thereof they be forwarded, together with a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and the Secretary of the Academy.

CLERICAL LOTHARIO.

Career of a Reputed Minister at the Village of Annetia—His Threatened Lynching, and Elopement with a Married Woman.

The beautiful village of Annetia, in Central New-York, has been thrown into uncontrollable excitement by the developments which have been made within the past few days.

About two years ago there appeared among them, at that place, a man named THURLOW TRESSELMAN. He said that he came there on a mission. His exclusive hobby was religion, and he expressed a desire soon after his arrival to do what was possible toward the establishment of a Methodist Church in the village. The people were at first distrustful of their ability to support a minister, but he overcame this objection by agreeing that, if by the time that the church should be finished they were no better able to do so, he would himself act in the pulpit until their means would allow them to employ a regular licensed preacher. His proposition satisfied the people, subscriptions were started, and the church was quickly erected and soon afterward opened. TRESSELMAN then took his place in the pulpit, the church being the only one in the village, services having been previously held in a private house. He organized a Sunday-school soon after the church had been opened, and instituted Friday evening prayer-meetings, and was indefatigable in his attentions to the spiritual wants of his flock, frequently visiting the houses of members to advise with them concerning religious matters.

It was noticeable that he most often visited the handsome young ladies attending his Sunday-school, although he did not slight the residences of prepossessing married women. Fathers and husbands failed to entertain any feeling of jealousy or suspicion toward him, on account of their confidence in the goodness of the work in which he was engaged.

The delusions under which they had been laboring were suddenly dispelled, however. Some time ago vague rumors were circulated, alleging that TRESSELMAN's relations to one or two young lady members of his congregation had been none of the purest. These were not believed at first, but were rather set down as bits of gossip. One young maiden, named ANNIE HAIGHT, who has been under his tutelage, could no longer conceal her condition from the knowledge of the villagers, but she refused at first to reveal the name of her seducer. When her condition became known, several other maidens alleged that they could name him, and pointed to TRESSELMAN as the guilty party. When pressed to divulge the source of their information, it was discovered that they had themselves, in some cases, fallen victims to his wiles, or in others had been the objects of improper advances on his part. It was not until he had been thus unmistakably pointed out that Miss HAIGHT was willing to confess that TRESSELMAN was her seducer.

The first impulse of the people on making this discovery, was to lynch the man, but his address saved him from this punishment. When a committee of the villagers waited upon him to demand an explanation, he stigmatized the statement as being false, and said they originated on the part of some girls by a desire to hide their real seducer from exposure. He finally advised them to investigate the charges before they took final action or perpetrated the threatened deed of violence. It was subsequently arranged to hold a meeting on Monday evening, for the purpose of giving him a formal hearing. Monday evening came, but no TRESSELMAN. Inquiries on Tuesday revealed the fact that he had been seen driving out of the village on Monday morning, but no particular trace could be found of him. Among those connected with his congregation was a lady named HURST, whose husband was a traveler in Europe. Mrs. HURST was reported to have decamped with him. On investigation her home was found to be locked and barred. The neighbors thinking that the circumstances justified them, broke into the house, and found that Mrs. HURST's clothes had all been removed. The following note was discovered, addressed to her husband:

> DEAR HERMAN: Don't think of me any more as your wife. I have gone with the only man I ever loved. You are much older than me, though you have been to me all I could expect. But I would never be happy with you again. EMMA.

What steps will next be taken toward the clerical Lothario's arrest has not yet been ascertained.

Convention of Christian Associations at Poughkeepsie—Strength of the Various Organizations.

The Convention of the Young Men's Christian Societies of this State reassembled at Poughkeepsie, yesterday morning, Mr. R. R. McBURNEY presiding.

Rev. J. H. COLYER, of Schuylerville, read a portion of the Scriptures.

A committee of three on Open-air Services was appointed on motion of Mr. SCHULER, of Schenectedy.

The Chair announced that since the last meeting of the Convention the organization had met with a great loss in the drowning of ARTHUR WELLNER, of Auburn. Rev. Mr. MARTEN then offered a prayer for the wife of the deceased. An appropriate hymn followed, and, on motion, a telegram was ordered to be sent to the Association at Auburn, notifying them of the action of this Convention in relation to the deceased.

JOHN I. PLATT, Corresponding Secretary of the National Executive Committee, read the annual report of the Committee, showing the strength of the different Associations, as follows: Albany, 125; Amsterdam, 50; Auburn, 140; Binghamton, 75; Brooklyn, 3,000; Brooklyn, E. D., 800; Canandaigua, 50; Cortland, 63; East Brooklyn, 200; Eaton, 40; Elmira, 260; Fulton, 59; Geneva, 34; Goshen, 90; Greenpoint, 133; Hudson, 110; Lockport, 150; Malone, 30; Middletown, 70; Newburg, 225; Newcastle, 17; Newtown, 49; New-Utrecht, 120; New-York, 5,405; New-York Colored Association, 185; East Branch, New-York, 131; German Association, New-York, 120; Harlem Branch, 417; Nicholville, 38; North Shore, Staten Island, 220; Ogden Centre, 59; Ogdensburg, 352; Oswego, 200; Owego, 100; Prattsburg, 45; Poughkeepsie, 175; Rome, 12; Saratoga Springs, 212; Schenectady, 240; Syracuse, 285; Utica, 163; Walton, 25.

Messrs. Holmes, Buckley, Hall, Mathews, Hurlburt, Van Pelt, Martin, Cain, Conway, Dawes, Arthur, Eadid, Chamberlain, Edwards, Montfort, Richardson and Baldwin joined in a discussion on the question of the best method of raising money for Association expenses.

At the afternoon session of the Convention, several members engaged in a discussion on the subject of "Social Gatherings." A resolution was also adopted, indorsing the *Association Monthly*. In the evening an essay was read by CEPHAS BRAINERD, Esq., and addresses were subsequently made by WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., of New-York, and Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN.

Cricket Match Between the New-York and St. George's Clubs.

Hudson City, N. J., was visited, yesterday morning, by the cricketing fraternity of New-York and vicinity, for the purpose of witnessing the annual game between the New-York and St George's Clubs. The St. George's took the bat and scored 127 runs. Stumps were drawn, later in the afternoon, at which time the New-Yorkers, after losing five wickets, had scored 80 runs, thirty of which were made by the admirable playing of BYRON, who hit NORLEY and CARPENTER all over the field. The score is as follows:

ST. GEORGE.		NEW-YORK.	
Cooper, c. Doyle, b. Rogerson	31	Higginson, c. Cooper, b. Norley	16
Norley, c. Higham, b. Rogerson	1	Doyle, c. Cooper, b. Carpenter	8
Carpenter, b. Eastwood	0	Kellier, b. Norley	4
Gordon, c. Higham, b. Eastwood	3	Haywood, b. Norley	7
Stead, run out	18	Byron, not out	30
Hatfield, c. Cook, b. Eastwood	54	Higham, b. Carpenter	12
Butterfield, c. Lambert, b. Eastwood	2	Eastwood, not out	3
Ratliff, c. Byron, b. Eastwood	0	Total	80
Talbot, c. Doyle, b. Eastwood	2		
Eyre, b. Eastwood	3		
Mumford, not out	6		
Byes, 4; leg-byes, 2; wides, 1	7		
Total	127		

Umpires—Messrs. EASTWOOD and JACKSON.
Scorers—Messrs. WALDEN and MORDAUNT.

Base-Ball.

On Thursday, 8th inst., on the Union Grounds, takes place the last game of the Putnam Club, of Troy. This game will be with the Flyaways of this City, our best junior club, and will be for the "Silver Ball" and junior championship. The Flyaways, unlike the Montauks and Chelseas, have not as yet played for the silver ball. Hence this game will be for the possession of that trophy.

Distressing Accident.

OTTO COOK, aged ten years, who lived at No. 121 Orchard-street, while stepping off a Second-avenue car, at the corner of Allen and Rivington streets, at 6 o'clock last evening, was run over and instantly killed by a grocer's wagon, the driver of which, not stopping to see what damage he had done, drove away and escaped. The body was taken to the Eldridge-street Police Station, where HENRY KLENKE, of No. 126 First-avenue, afterward appeared and surrendered himself as the person who had run over the boy. He was held to await the action of the Coroner.

Marriage of Mutes.

Several thousand persons were present at Christ Church, Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, in order to witness a novel ceremony, consisting of the marriage of two mutes. Rev. A. PARTRIDGE, rector of the church, conducted the ceremony according to the Episcopal ritual, which was interpreted to the deaf and dumb couple by Mr. CLARENCE D. LITTLE, Steward of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Washington Heights. The services were performed in a very impressive manner. The bride was ANTOINETTE A. NOYES, who has been under the guardianship of Mr. ED. SMITH, a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, for several years. Mr. GEORGE H. BRISTOL, the bridegroom, is the son of a well-to-do farmer of Washington County.

Extensive Sunday-School Celebration.

For some time it has been intended to hold an immense celebration of all the Sabbath-schools belonging to Morris County, N. J. Yesterday, the proposed gathering took place at Denville Camp Ground, near Morristown. Seventy-five Sabbath schools were invited, and an attendance of 8,000 or 10,000 persons was anticipated. Special trains were run from New-York, and from all the towns near the ground, and the cars were completely filled. A very large number of schools were present from Morris County and Passaic County, and the gathering was probably the largest of its kind that has ever taken place in the State. At 11 o'clock a grand parade took place, in which 5,000 persons joined. After dinner addresses were delivered by Hon. JOHN HILL, one of the organizers of the gathering; Rev. C. CLARK, of Mount Hope; Rev. C. S. COIT, of Dover, and others. The exercises were interspersed with music, and the day spent in a pleasant and profitable fashion.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Custom House has been deserted for the past two days, Collector MURPHY and the principal officials having gone to Saratoga to attend the Republican Convention. The Post-office officials are also absent, at the same place on a similar errand.

The Executive Committee of the Irish-American Friends of France met at No. 111 Nassau-street, last evening, to consider the advisability of holding a meeting in honor of the establishment of the French Republic. Mr. DANIEL R. LYDDY was Chairman, and Mr. THOMAS F. LOWRY Secretary. It was unanimously resolved to call a mass-meeting of Irish citizens in New-York at the Cooper Institute, on the 12th inst.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen held a regular meeting last evening at their rooms, No. 472 Broadway. A resolution was adopted admitting as members Messrs. SAMUEL COLEMAN, CHAS. GEDNEY and D. JARNDICE. A resolution of condolence was also passed in regard to the decease of JOSEPH HOXIE and SAMUEL KYDD, former members of the Society.

GILBERT BERTHOLD, of No. 31 Suffolk-street, was standing in Canal-street, near Orchard, last evening, looking at the Shandley procession, when a rocket fired from the line struck him in the lower part of the body, the stick entering four inches, causing a dangerous, and probably fatal wound. After the stick had been extracted at a neighboring drug-store, the wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

An affray occurred last evening in the house No. 3 West Houston-street, during which JAS. FLYNN, of No. 225 West-street, was struck on the head with a club by some unknown person, and severely injured. He was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house and received surgical attention.

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, the well-known author of *Tom Brown at Rugby*, and member of the British Parliament, left this City yesterday, in company with his wife, on a visit to the West. He will return in October.

The Sarsfield Guards, of New-Haven, sixty-five strong, and commanded by Captain J. C. CUNNINGHAM, arrived in town yesterday, and after breakfasting departed for Newark, where they were the guests of Company C, Second New-Jersey Regiment. At Jersey City they were welcomed by the staff officers of the military of that city, and last night they were received by the military of Brooklyn, and left for New-Haven by the 10 P. M. boat.

The public are invited to call at ERBEN's factory, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-street, to see the new organ, just completed for the St. John's Catholic Church, of Lewiston, Me.

The brothers DION played a match game of billiards at J. R. SLOAT's rooms, Nassau-street, yesterday. The game was the French carom, 500 points up, and resulted in favor of JOSEPH DION who made runs of 298 and 125.

Complaint has been made against one of the boats on the Forty-second-street Ferry on account of the filthy condition of the decks of the ladies' cabin. The boat is said to be almost daily crowded by droves of cattle.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. DE MOTT, of Hempstead, L. I., who was appointed some time ago to ascertain what some ground in Hempstead Valley, intended to be used by the city for a storage reservoir, could be purchased for, reports that the land would cost $250,000. The Board deem that price exorbitant, and refuse to give it.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the victims of the recent fire in Williamsburg was finished on Tuesday night. The jury found that there was nobody to blame, and that the only thing to complain of was an inadequate supply of fire escapes.

An attempt was made by burglars, yesterday morning, to enter the house of W. A. CUMMINGS, No. 116 First-place, but the family got warning of the proximity of the robbers through a burglar alarm attached to the windows, and, of course, frightened them away.

The house of THOMAS RENSHAW, in Marcy-avenue, near Myrtle, was entered by burglars last night and robbed of $379 in gold.

The Police, during the month of August, recovered and returned to the proper owners stolen property valued at $4,750 52.

A widow, named Mrs. NOLAN, residing at the corner of North Second and Water streets, E. D., while at work on Tuesday evening in the woolen factory of SOULES & STEARNS on the corner of North Ninth and Fifth streets, was caught by one of the belts and carried from the floor to the ceiling, from which point she fell and fractured her skull. She was taken to the City Hospital, where she now lies in a dying condition.

JAMES NELSON, residing at No. 9 South Third-street, E. D., died suddenly of heart disease, yesterday, while in the plaster works of GEORGE MANNUM, at the corner of Ninth and South Third streets.

ELLEN THOMAS, the woman who succeeded some time ago in having a Police officer discharged for insulting her, was sent to the Penitentiary by Justice WALSH, yesterday, for sixty days, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

NEW-JERSEY.

At Hoboken, last night, the Germans spent the evening in parading the streets and in general rejoicings over the late victories. The streets through which the procession passed were brilliantly illuminated, and Washington-street, for half a mile, was lined on both sides with an uninterrupted string of Chinese lanterns. The Mayor and Councilmen, with the Police led the procession, and were followed by the seamen of the Bremen and North German steam-ships, eleven of which are now lying at the foot of Third-street. Following these were the steamer hands, and the different military companies and societies of the town, and an immense throng of people with lanterns and torches. Arriving at the square the procession formed, with the societies in the middle, and listened to an address, after which they joined in singing a number of national German songs. They then proceeded to the German gardens on Hudson-street.

The Methodist churches of Paterson are now holding their annual camp-meeting on the "Island," and the people of Paterson are present in large numbers, particularly at the evening services. The meeting opened on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. E. V. KING, of Passaic, preaching the opening sermon. In the evening Rev. Mr. MULLER, of Parsippany, preached to a large audience. Last evening Rev. S. H. OPDYKE, of Nyack, N. Y., occupied the pulpit. The meeting will continue until Sunday.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Second District met at Hightstown yesterday, and nominated SAMUEL C. FORKER, of Bordentown, for Congress. In accepting the nomination, Mr. FORKER said he did not desire nor expect to receive the negro votes. He stood there as the candidate of the white man's party.

Two men named MICHAEL DUNN and JACOB KOHL, employed in a shop belonging to Mr. HUNT, a carpenter, got into a dispute at Newark, yesterday afternoon, during which KOHL struck the former with a hammer on his head. At a late hour last night the victim was supposed to be dying.

It is authentically reported that Major-Gen. KILPATRICK is now bringing with him from Chili the body of Gen. EDWIN F. COOK, late Secretary of Legation, who recently died in that country. Gen. COOK was a son of Rev. SYLVESTER COOK, of Sussex County.

The Erie Railway Company's new depots in Paterson, two in number, are finished, but will not be opened until the property-owners have paid up their full half of the cost, according to agreement.

Suits will be commenced by the Jersey City Government against the Erie Railway Company for the collection of $40,000 taxes, due before the act of exemption was passed by the Legislature last Winter.

At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, the Sarsfield Guards, of New-Haven, arrived at Newark as the guests of Company C, National Guards of Newark.

The County Assessors of Mercer County have assessed the real and personal property of the county at $29,368,000, of which $11,500,000 belongs to Trenton. The amount of the State tax is $23,000, and the county tax is $62,000.

At Hoboken, late on Tuesday night, a man, while intoxicated, made an attempt to kill his brother by throwing him from the hill, near the hundred steps. The two brothers, whose names are JOSEPH and JAMES NURANBERG, and who live on Palisade-avenue, West Hoboken, were on their way home, both being more or less drunk, when they became involved in a quarrel, during which JAMES was knocked down, when his brother threw him over the precipice. He was very severely injured.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—First Lieut. R. G. Whitman, of the Third Cavalry, has been ordered to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to accompany recruits for his regiment. Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, is discontinued as a depot or rendezvous for recruits, and will be garrisoned under the orders of the General commanding the Department of the East. The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at New-York City will give directions concerning the proper distribution of the recruits and recruiting property now on that island.

The telegraphic order relieving Mayor Brantz, Major-Paymaster, from duty in the Department of Texas, and ordering him to Baltimore, Md., to report by letter to the War Office and await orders, is confirmed.

Paymaster J. C. Eldridge, of the Navy, is ordered to special duty at New-York.

The order detaching Gunner James M. Hogg from the Pensacola Navy-yard has been revoked.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—American Securities opened quiet and remained so during the day. Stocks were steady. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅞	92
Consols for account	91⅞	92
United States 5-20s of 1862	88¾	....
United States 5-20s of 1865, old	88⅛	....
United States 5-20s of 1867	87¼	....
United States 10-40s	84⅛	....
Illinois Central Railroad shares	112	....
Erie Railroad shares	18½	....
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	23⅞	....

FRANKFORT, Sept. 6—Evening.—United States 5-20s closed buoyant at 92⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s.@10s. 1d. ₱ cental for California White, and 9s. 6d. for Red Winter. Flour, 23s.9d.₱ bbl. for Western Canal. 1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day are now estimated at only 8,000 bales. PROVISIONS—Pork, 125s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern prime Mess; Beef, 121s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra prime Mess; Bacon, 58s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut, and 67s. for Short Ribbed Middles.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—TALLOW dull. Spirits PETROLEUM quiet and steady.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 78,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels. Oats, 108,000 bushels; Barley, 27,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,800 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. FREIGHTS very firm. FLOUR heavy and dull. WHEAT, no demand; No. 1 Spring New, offered at $1 10; Amber Western, $1 18@$1 22; no buyers. CORN lower; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 70c. in lots; 45,000 bushels No 2 at 67c.; sales, 6,000 bushels rejected at 65c. OATS lower; sales, 3,500 bushels, in lots, at 40c.@42c. for Western; 43c. for Toledo. RYE neglected; nominally 80c. for Western. BARLEY, Choice Western, held at $1 25. PEAS nominal. SEEDS quiet; $5 25 for Timothy. PORK dull at $29 for Heavy Mess. LARD dull at 15c.@16½c. HIGHWINES nominal at 93c. The CATTLE market, this week, opened rather quiet, but recovered itself as the day advanced, and a moderately active trade was done before the close. The supply was 390 cars, against 336 cars the same time last week. Texan and other poor stock fell off ¼c.@⅜c., and a number went through East in first hands. Good to Choice went off freely at a barely perceptible shading below the price of last week. Kentuckies brought $7 50@8 65; Indianas, $6 75@8; Illinois, $6 25@6 87½; one lot graded, of 68 head, bringing $8 62½; Canadas brought $5 75, and Texans $4 37½@$5 for Mixed. The sales reached 1,500 head. The SHEEP market is dull, and Canada Lambs have dropped ¼c. HOGS are quiet and no trade doing, except for City Slaughter, at a slight decline from the last quotations.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—TOBACCO heavy; Lugs, $4 50@$9 50; common Leaf, $9@$9; manufacturing Leaf, $12@$25; black Wrappers, $10@$12; good Bright, $25@$50. COTTON quiet; Middlings, 17¼c.@18c. HEMP firm at $1 75@$1 80, undressed; $2 40@$2 55 dressed. BAGGING firm at 29½c.@30c. Machine ROPE, 8c.@8½c. FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 03@$1 05; strictly Prime, $1 07@$1 08; No. 1, $1 10@$1 12. CORN dull; mixed, 59c.@60c.; White, 65c.@67c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY declining; Spring, $1@$1 05; Fall, $1 25. RYE declining; sales at 65c.@68c. HIGHWINES unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK dull at $28. Dry-salted MEATS firmer; Shoulders, 12¼c.@13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18¾c. LARD dull at 15¼c.@16c. CATTLE steady at $5@$7 50 for prime to extra. Live HOGS steady at $8 50@$9 75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 3,800 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 1,500 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and depressed. WHEAT quiet at 94½c., cash, 95c. seller last half of September; during the afternoon steady at 94c.@94¼c. CORN declining; No. 2, 57c.@57¼c.; during the afternoon 57¼c.@57⅜c. OATS declining; sales at 32¼c.@33c. RYE dull and lower at 62c. for No. 2. BARLEY easier; No. 2, $1 05½. PROVISIONS more active. Mess PORK, $27; Dry-Salted Shoulders, 12¼c.; Rough Sides, 14¼c.; Cumberland Middles, 13¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 13¼c. Live HOGS steady at $9 50@$9 85 for fair to choice. CATTLE firm owing to the light supply; sales at $3 30@7 for Texan to good shipping steers. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye, 40,000 bushels Barley, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat, 102,800 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS a shade lower at 3¼c. on Oats, 4¼c. on Corn, 4¼c. on Wheat, by rail to Buffalo.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—COTTON—Better feeling; advanced ¼c.; Middling Upland, 20½c.; do. Gulf, 20¾c. FLOUR dull and weak; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 25@$6 65; Pennsylvania do., $6 75@$7 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 75@$7 37½; Fancy, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT very dull; Indiana Red, $1 35. RYE dull at 88c. CORN in good demand; Pennsylvania Yellow, 95c.@97c.; Yellow Western, 93c.; Mixed do., 84c.@86c. OATS steady; Western, 50c.@52c.; Southern, 52c. BARLEY—Sales 5,000 bushels Iowa at $1 32@$1 35. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14¼c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 17¼c., gold. SUGAR steady; Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c. for fair and good Refining; 9¾c.@10¼c. for Grocery grades; 9¾c.@10¼c. for Porto Rico. PROVISIONS—Small business and prices drooping. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 16¼c.; Refined, 26½c. WHISKY steady; Western Iron, 95c.@96c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 900 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White; $8 50 for double extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 15; Amber Michichigan held at $1 22. CORN offered at 75c. in round lots; sales of 2,200 bushels in car lots, at 77c.@80c. OATS held at 50c for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 90 for bolted; $1 80 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats, 5c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4@$4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 00 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—1,308,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—7,400 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 11,400 bushels Oats, 2,657,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—FLOUR dull; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT dull and drooping; Red Winter, $1 08@$1 12. CORN dull and drooping. RYE dull at 80c. BARLEY firm and scarce at $1 20@$1 27 for Fall; $1@$1 10 for Spring. COTTON dull; Middling, 19c. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged; sales, 89 hhds. WHISKY dull at 90c.@91c., with small sales. Mess PORK dull and nominal; held $27 25@$27 50; no demand. LARD dull at 15¼c. BULK MEATS held firmly at 13c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Sides; buyers offer a trifle less. BACON held firmly at 14¼c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS scarce and advanced to 24c.@25c.; stock nearly exhausted. EXCHANGE firm at par, buying.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—COTTON quiet, Middling nominally 19¼c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged, except Western, which is higher; sales Amber Maryland, $1 45@$1 60; Fair to good Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 40. Common, $1 .@$1 20; Southern White nominally $1 40@$1 65; Winter Red Western, $1 25@$1 28; Western Amber, $1 30. CORN—White Southern, 80c.@85c.; Yellow do., 85c.@90c.; Mixed Western, 80c.@82c. OATS, 48c.@50c. RYE, 70c.@85c. PROVISIONS, better feeling, but prices unchanged. WHISKY quiet and firm at 94c.@95c.

TOLEDO, Sept. 7.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2 Red, $1 07. CORN dull and lower; No. 1, 62¼c.; No. 2, 60c. OATS dull and lower; No. 1, 38c.; No. 2, 35c. FREIGHTS dull at 3¼c. to Buffalo; 7¼c., to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 9,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—BAGGING active at 29c.@29½c. COTTON declining; Middling, 18c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY—Raw, 90c.@91c. TOBACCO—Sales, 141 hhds. at $4 50@$5 75 for frosted Trash; $5 85@$6 75 for low to good Lugs; $7@$30 50 for common Leaf to medium bright Wrappers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—FLOUR irregular; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $6 15@$6 25; Treble Extra, $6 50@$6 75. CORN firmer; Mixed, 85c.; Yellow, 95c.@$1; White, $1. OATS, 54c.@55c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, $1 28@$1 28½; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. GOLD, 114.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 7.—COTTON nominally 18c.; receipts, 89 bales; exports, 18 bales; FLOUR, $8 50. CORN—Market bare. OATS dull at 50c. PORK dull at $29. LARD unchanged. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Sides, 17¼c.@18c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 7.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 35¼c.; Low grade RESIN firm and active, others dull; Strained, $1 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, 25c. lower; sales at $1 75. COTTON steady.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—COTTON opened with a fair demand, but closed weak at ¼c.@½c. off; sales, 198 bales. RECEIPTS—226 bales; Middling, 17¾c.@17¼c.

MOBILE, Sept. 7.—COTTON dull and tending down; Middlings, 17¼c.@17¼c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 140 bales; exports, coastwise, 171 bales to New-Orleans; stock, 10,166 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 7.—COTTON quiet but firm; good Ordinary, 15c.; sales, 110 bales; net receipts, 89 bales; exports, coastwise, 1 bale; stock 4,779 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—COTTON dull and lower; Middlings, 18c.; sales, 1,200 bales; net receipts, 351 bales; coastwise, 171 bales; total, 522 bales; stock, 17,144 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—COTTON—Demand good; prices slightly easier; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; sales 200 bales; net receipts, 225 bales; exports, coastwise, 424 bales; stock, 1,612 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 7.—COTTON—Good demand; Middling, 17¾c.; sales 300 bales; net receipts, 480 bales; exports, coastwise, 272 bales; stock, 3,325 bales.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 20c.@20¼c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, coastwise, 120 bales; stock, 3,800 bales.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—WHEAT heavy; Extra, $1 30@$1 34; No. 1, $1 25; Amber, $1 15; Regular, $1 08. OATS, 42c. BARLEY—Prime No. 1, $2.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—COTTON dull; prices lower; Middling, 19¼c.; sales 300 bales; receipts, coastwise, 70 bales; stock, 955 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 7.—COTTON—Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 91 bales; exports, coastwise, 215 bales; stock, 414 bales.

[Advertisement.]
OUT.—KNOX's Fall style of gents'-hats, No. 212 Broadway. Enough said.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 7—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Raining	50
Halifax	N.	Fine	59
Portland	N. W.	Clear	60
Boston	N. W.	Clear	60
New-York	W.	Clear	70
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	70
Wilmington, Del	N.	Clear	72
Washington	N. E.	Clear	68
Fortress Monroe	Calm	Clear	69
Richmond	S. E.	Clear	76
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	76
Savannah	N.	Clear	70
Augusta	E.	Clear	74
Oswego	S.	Cloudy	60
Buffalo	E.	Cloudy	70
Pittsburg	N. W.	Clear	60
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	74
Louisville	S. E.	Clear	75
Mobile	S. E.	Clear	80
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	82
Key West	E.	Raining	83
Havana	No wind	Warm	85

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
City of Antwerp	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Missouri	Sept. 8	New-York	Havana.
San Francisco	Sept. 8	New-York	Bermuda.
City of Mexico	Sept. 10	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Calabria*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on the Cunard dock in Jersey City until 1½ P. M. For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, W. I., by the *San Francisco*, at 3 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of London*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M. For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M. For Hayti, by the *Port-au-Prince*, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 7.—*In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.*—J. Abecasis, Mr. Gleeson, Mrs. A. Gleeson and sister, Hy. Deeds and servant, Miss Limbert, O. Limbert, child and servant, Master C. E. Gorham, Judge C. T. Gorham and wife, Mrs. and Miss Brown, Mrs. Penniman and servant, C. A. Rustic, J. J. Townsend, E. Dellanco, H. Arnold, G. Depker, G. T. Coulter, C. Wallenworth, E. Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lord, Jr., M. Young, Master Gordon Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Boker, R. L. Burnet, S. Schruber, Dr. M. Boudet, S. Smith, T. W. Potts, J. H. Goaler, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Sayer and child, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Ballard, Mr. Merriam.

SEPT. 7.—*In steam-ship Wisconsin, for Liverpool.*—W. B. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Petrie, Miss Petrie, J. Murray, Dr. M. Cook, F. Holt, F. A. Dilliman, A. Le Peller, F. M. Allis.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 7.—*In steam-ship Lafayette, from Havre.*—Mr. Lamina, Mr. Bancroft, Mrs. Jousse, Mrs. Purroy, E. Levys, Jules Levys, Mr. Nouvoisin, Mr. and Mrs. Carlo Patti, A. Bergaman, Mr. Reitleinger, Eulagio Gillone, G. W. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Charlier, nurse and children, Mr. and Mrs. Amory, Miss and nurse, Miss Amory and lady's maid, Mr. Muhr, Mr. Harr, Geo. St. John, C. K. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ellis, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Bruce, Miss A. Chanchey, Mrs. Biddle, Miss Gardner, Mrs. Farley, Mrs. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Jaubert and child, Mr. Moulton, Miss Darier, Mr. and Mrs. C. Barlier, Mr. and Mrs. Godillot and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins, children and nurse, J. C. and E. B. Bolton, Mr. and Miss Bazin, Chas. Bazin and F. Bazin, Mr. Mathard, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Bernheim, child and nurse, Mr. Deschamps and 2 daughters, Mr. Henri, Mr. Santos, Mr. and Mrs. St. John and Miss St. John, W. Hunt, Sam'l B. Ruggles, late Commissioner U. S. to International Longresset, the Huye, Mrs. Ruggles, Miss Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. McCardy, E. Levy, Mr. Caire, Mr. and Mrs. D. French, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, E. and E. M. Rost, A. Warden, Manuel Corrizora, Mr. Thompson, Mr. McCreery, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. and Miss Moutaland, Miss Thall, Miss Hacke, Miguel Gonzales, Theodore Wise, Mr. and Mrs. Antony, Mr. and Mrs. Hitemann, Mr. and Mrs. Degenhart and children, H. and M. Ch. Degenhart, Mr. Feignet, Mr. and Mrs. Twepin, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. J. E. Galaspean, Mrs. Singleton, Mr. Varret, Mr. Esterh, Ramon Oznard, Vicente Marquez, Mrs. and Miss Bressa, Mr. Sabarier, Mr. Gould, Mr. Wilde, A. Vignaud, Mr. Sakermann, Mrs. Killip, Miss E. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Bernough and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Greenleaf and 3 Misses Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Seibert and 2 Misses Seibert, Mrs. Cadillon and 2 Misses Cadillon, Mr. and Mrs. Gesenchand, Mrs. Sera, Mrs. Gesmond, Miss Legros, Mr. Legros, Miss Vanaelet and lady's maid, Miss Beaumont, Miss Lesage, Miss Alda, Miss Pingeon, Miss Riose, Miss Darier, Miss Anne Darier, Jennie Darier, Mrs. Waston, Mr. Waston, Mr. Devolis, Mr. Braband, Mr. Rues, Mr. Ledahume, Mr. Brasseur, Mr. Brunet, Mr. Wassy, Mr. Mouroisin, Mr. Bastide, Mr. Caris, Mr. Bosart, Mr. Berianeur, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, lady's maid of Celine Morriland, lady's maid of Chandoy, Mr. Protsman, Miss Asecchu, Miss Rhumne, Mr. T. Crane, H. Gabriel, T. P. Loomes, Mrs. B. Frankenberg and child, lady's maid of Mrs. Amory, Mr. and Mrs. Laufrachi, lady's maid of Miss Charrier, Mr. Faure, Evard Missionnaire, Mr. Jounot, Mrs. and Miss Holbrooke, Ch. and Miss Morel, Peter Kock, Mr. Guerra, Mr. and Mrs. A. Michel, Ch. Eckert, Mrs. Lewy and family, P. Manger, Mr. and Mrs. Atte, E. Menut, V. Barjon, T. Hugnou, Mr. Buglin, Jacob Beby, Mrs. Marie Fernique, Mr. A. and Mrs. Gurlippi, Mr. C. and Mrs. Ch. Lichenberg, Ursin Moleun, Jean Moleun, Alfred Lecarpentier, Pierre Schneider, Mr. Short, Rupolph Mech, Miss Dupuys, Mr. Rouzier, Mr. and Mrs. Rois and child, Charles Simon, Mr. Van den Raviere, Mr. Boirimans, F. Renaud, domestic of Mr. Blanchin, F. Veajone, P. and D. Gardner, Mr. Fretel, Ch. Vacher, Mr. Lecomne, Mr. Marera, S. Guirin, Mr. Garnier, E. Kuntz, Mrs. Gardner, child and servant, Miss Celine Glantenay, Miss Louise Andre, Mrs. Dupur and children, Mr. Mumel and children, Mr. Dufour, Camille Chapelle, Pierre Berges, Mrs. Jeanne Mehl, Mrs. Aline Zittegues and family, Jacob Luchoange, Peter Wild, Geo. Blumer, Mr. Cucker, Mr. and Mrs. Buteux, Mr. and Misses Cadillon, Mr. Duglue, missonnaire, Miss Silly and maid.

SEPT. 7.—*In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. S. Sheridan, Miss M. Sheridan, Miss Agnes Sheridan, Edward Cowling, wife and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gale, 2 children and servant, Moussa Priege and wife, De Witt Taylor and wife, Mrs. G. G. Munger, 4 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Sobieski, Mr. and Mrs. Checkermann, Capt. N. Feesby and wife, Powell Lawson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Teurts and daughter, Mrs. Aug. Stempel and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Breeze, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson and 4 children, Mrs. Porter and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin and daughter, Mrs. E. Brown, Rev. R. Koening, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vizard, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Mallison and child, Mrs. James Hackett, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Mortyn, 4 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Bousfield, daughter and servant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. O. Evans, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. Butlin, Mrs. Eliza Carson and daughter, Mrs. A. Silverworth, Miss Theresa Kerchberger, Miss Amelia Goodall, Mrs. D. Ulrict, Mrs. E. Smith, J. S. Lea, Mr. Molfine, Mr. Fanchiotti, Mr. Fitzpatrick, C. H. Hopkins, Mr. Herchberger, Mr. Stettin, L. Gale, N. Gale, T. E. Morris, Mr. Schoneburg, J. B. Brown, Thos. Jameson, N. T. Diedrich, C. Seiler, J. Lecroix, H. Russell, T. W. Savage, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Hayward, J. S. Woollett, R. Fletcher, J. Boddeker, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Woodrow, W. Paramore, H. G. McRee, J. Schmidt, M. N. Levy, J. H. Pybus, W. Laidlaw, J. Dewar, Mr. Stoppard, J. Ruse, J. W. Dandy, C. Savage, Mr. Sheridan, J. Sheridan.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Leon Carribara and wife, Miss Hattie Gillson, Mrs. Sarah E. Brewer, Mrs. Jas. E. McAnly and 2 children, A. Garcia, wife and child, Mrs. B. Morejon, Mrs. Rebecca Watson, V. Sabrino, B. Merim, J. S. Dustin, F. H. Sollett, Wm. Redding, N. Richardson, Henry C. Clark, Geo. Silva, Issac M. Strapper, John M. Moth, M. Geira, A. Martonell, John H. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:33 | Sun sets.....6:21 | Moon sets...4:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:27 | Gov. Island...7:16 | Hell Gate...8:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Brittannia, (Br.,) Campbell, Havre, Henderson Brothers, (old yesterday;) El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Java (not Iowa,) Cook, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Wisconsin, Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion, E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, Phillips & Brown; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. N. Briggs; A. C. Stimers, Tenny, Philadelphia, James Hand; Achushnet, Becker, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Hase, Evans, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Banian, (Br.,) Chase, Liverpool, G. F. Bulley; Expelsior, Pendleton, Rotterdam, Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co.

Barks B. Cornwall, (Br.,) Wallace, Liverpool, Geo. F. Bulley & Co.; Regina, Phillips, Hamburg, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Ocean Phantom, Hazleton, Antwerp, Snow & Burgess; Robert, Anderson, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Brigs Minnie, (Br.,) Mentborn, Stettin, George A. Phillips & Collins; Lone Star, (Br.,) Kenealy, Gibraltar for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Avon, (Br.,) Garner, Bristol, Eng., G. F. Bulley; Kildare, (Br.,) Macomber, Gibraltar, &c., Pennington & Co.; E. F. Dunbar, Nickels, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; Fannie Gordon, (Br.,) Mathias, Georgetown, P. E. I., S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schrs. E. J. Staples, Lawson, Demerara, F. Talbot & Co.; Royal Arch, Tuttle, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Capella, (Br.,) Newcomb, Dorchester, P. I. Nevius & Son; C. M. Newins, Baisand, Mobile, E. T. Hurlbut & Co.; A. T. Miner, Miner, Providence; Ann Heaton, Farrell, Alicante, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; John W. Dodge, Taylor, Port-au-Spain, A. Stetson & Co.; Percy, Coalwell, Eastport, Me., John Boynton's Son & Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Barge P. A. Moore, Obergh, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre Aug. 25, via Brest 27th, with mdse. and 290 passengers to George Mackenzie. Aug. 29, lat. 43, lon. 17, spoke bark Yumuri, bound E., and supplied her with provisions.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Aug. 26 and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 715 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced westerly winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Greene, Havana Sept. 3, 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Walden, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Storkers, (Nor.,) Bonnevie, Antwerp 54 da., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the Northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 21 da. from thence; Sept. 3, lat. 40, lon. 69, had a gale from E. to N. N. W., which lasted 48 hours.

Bark Thomas Dallet, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Wicks, Porto Cabello and Laguayra 24 da., with coffee, hides, &c., to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brig Wiley Smith, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Kelly, Jacmel, 24 da., with logwood to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to Cyrus E. Staples & Co. Has had light winds and calms up to lat. 28, and from thence strong N. and E. winds; has been 6 da. N. of Hatteras.

Brig James Miller, (of Belfast,) Thombs, Port Spain, Trinidad, Aug. 22, via Salt Cay, T. I., 10 da., with salt to Walsh, Field & Way. Left no vessels; sailed in co. from Port Spain with brig C. C. Redmond, for Salt Cay, to load for New-York.

Brig Pronta, (Span.,) Compa, Havana 20 da., with sugar to Latassa & Co.

Brig Whitaker, Cotton, Shulee, N. S., 12 da., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Catawamteak, Lord, Wilmington, N. C., 10 da., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Burns, Jacksonville 12 da., with timber to J. Sharp.

Schr. E. J. Heath, Meredith, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Hudson.

Schr. Harry Landell, (of Philadelphia,) Taylor, Jacksonville 10 da., with lumber to R. J. Fairchild—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Waterloo, Brown, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Seneca, Dottridge, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. W. J. Clark, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Boynton, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Calais.

Schr. M. M. Pote, Abbott, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. Brown, Phillips, Elizabethport, for West Farms.

Schr. Terrapin, Wooster, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Wells, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Native, DeHart, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. A. Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Exerter, Brown, Rockland, with lime to J. K. Brown.

Schr. Julius A. Berkle, Russell, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Herrick, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Silver Spray, Horton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. W. Cummins, Bolt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vermillion, Dickens, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Broadfield, Crowell, Portland, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Trenton, Wells, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Clara Jane, McAllep, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Matanzas, Bragdon, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Mary A. Crandall, Rogers, Millstone Point.
Schr. L. Robinson, Robinson, Cape Ann.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Pendleton, New-Haven.
Schr. Lockiel, Haskill, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. Free Wind, Frisbee, New-Haven.
Schr. M. E. Hoxie, Clark, Nantucket.
Schr. Killey, Churchill, Baltimore.
Schr. Eclipse, Thompson, Virginia.
Schr. Western Star, Crowell, Booth Bay.
Schr. J. A. Chamberlin, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. James Hall, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr. S. Morgan, Van Clief, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Virginia.
Schr. L. P. Hallock, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Loon, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Lizzie Evans, Myhan, Cold Spring.
Schr. Emily, Morrill, Stamford.
Schr. Seaport, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. Elizabeth, Halsey, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Wisconsin and Java, for Liverpool; ship Twilight, for Bristol.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Arr. steamer Kensington, from Savannah; brig Cosmos, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, from Wilmington, Del.; schr. Ida Richardson, from Baltimore; sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York; schr. Joseph Zeger, for Jacksonville; Matilda Brooks, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 7.—The school-ship Savannah dropped down to Lynn Haven Bay for practice this morning, but will return to the Roads Friday morning.

Sld. brig Marcia, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept 6.—Arr. bark Cephas Starrett, Providence, Rockland; brigs Mary, Cow Bay, C. B., for New-York; Neuevitas, Boston, for Philadelphia; schrs. Ocean Wave, Harmon Curtis, Boston, Philadelphia; Joseph W. Fish, Portsmouth, do.; W. Prescott, Portland, do.; Dresden, Shulee, N. S., New-York; Frank Maria, Boston, do., Martha Weeks, Sullivan, do.; George, Rockport, Me., do.; Julia A. Rich, Bangor, Norwich, Conn.; Tyrone, Millbridge, Providence; Templar, (Br.,) Rockport, N. B., New-Haven; Joseph, Ruth Thomas, Rondout Boston, Express, Elizabethport, do.; Madagascar, Elizabethport, Salem; Sarah, New-York, for Rockland; whaling schr. Arizona, Hatteras Ground, of and for Provincetown, 9 months out, 175 bbls. sperm, 55 bbls. Whale.

Sld. schrs. Joseph, Ruth Thomas, Sarah and Templar, (Br.)

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 7.—Arr. ship Screamer, from New-York; bark Exchange, from Newport Falls; schr. J. L. Leach, from New-York; brig R. Phelps, from New-York.

Arr. yesterday, steam-ship San Salvador, from New-York.

Spoken—brig M. B. Small, lat. 36 6, lon.74 40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 7.—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—Arr. brig Havana, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The bark Matilda Octavia, for Quebec, has returned to Liverpool, with masts and rigging damaged.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.
THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

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The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

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HAVE BEEN
SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED,
LEAVING ABOUT
$500,000
UNSOLD, WHICH WE
OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

ONE-HALF of the Road is Completed,

and trains are regularly running between New-Haven and Middletown, while the unfinished portion between Middletown and Willimantic is graded over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE. THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Controller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

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The best Suspenders ever worn.